

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 AUGUST 1984

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force shot down three Iranian F-14's and the Iraqi Navy destroyed five "large maritime targets" during a battle in the Khawr-e Musa area on 11 August, the Iraqi military command announced in a communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, all the Iraqi planes and ships returned safely to base while the five vessels hit by the Iraqi Navy were seen sinking into the Gulf waters, the communique added. Monitored Iranian sources have not mentioned the battle.

In earlier action, an Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio claimed that the Iraqi Navy destroyed a "small maritime target" on 10 August. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA accused the Iraqis of shelling Abadan with chemical weapons the previous day.

Following the new successes claimed by Iraq on 11 August, the commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defenses warned Iran in a statement cited by INA that the Iraqi Air Force will strike targets deep inside Iran if the latter commits "aggression" against Iraq's territory and waters. In Cairo, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who disclosed afterward that the Iraqi visitor had reviewed the military situation in the war and had also invited 'Ali to pay an official visit to Iraq, Cairo radio reported.

Iran

Iran does not recognize any U.S. interests in the Middle East and the "arrogant" powers should realize that they have no rights whatsoever in those regions where the people have accepted the principles of Islam, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili stated in a Friday sermon carried by Tehran radio. He also dismissed foreign reports of conflict between radicals and liberals within the Iranian leadership, asserting that "we have neither radicals nor liberals."

Earlier, Tehran Radio's Arabic service broadcast part of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's 9 August speech but omitted his remarks on internal differences and his criticism of the radio for its recent commentary praising the mining of the Red Sea.

Red Sea Mines

A Polish cargo vessel was damaged by a mine at the mouth of the Red Sea early on 11 August, Warsaw Radio disclosed. In Rome, an official statement cited by ANSA announced Italy's agreement to Egypt's request for Italian assistance in the mine-sweeping operations in the Red Sea. The Egyptian weekly

AS-SIYASI subsequently reported that Egyptian specialists are examining explosives found in the Red Sea in order to determine their origin, according to AFP. However, Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah stated earlier that no mine has yet been found, MENA noted. There is some evidence that Iranian or Libyan ships laid the mines, he said, but there is no material proof of this.

Responding to the implication that Libya was responsible for laying the mines, a Foreign Liaison Bureau statement carried by JANA asserted that Libya has "absolutely no connection with this conspiracy," adding that the attempt to implicate Libya is intended to cover up the real culprits. All evidence suggests that a state with advanced technological capabilities sowed the mines in order to make the Red Sea a region of U.S. and Western influence and to justify an intensified and permanent military presence in the area, the Libyan statement contended. In similar vein, IRNA claimed that the United States plotted the mining of the Red Sea in an attempt to discredit Iran, prevent the passage of Iranian ships through the Red Sea, and reinforce the U.S. military presence in the area. Earlier, in remarks reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani reaffirmed Iran's innocence in the matter and expressed doubt that a clandestine movement like the Islamic Jihad would have been capable of such a complicated and technical task as mining the Red Sea.

IDF in Lebanon

Although Jerusalem radio reported that IDF officers have submitted plans to the Israeli Government for the IDF's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon, Defense Ministry sources cited by the radio subsequently denied that any such plan was submitted to or discussed by the Ministry or the Cabinet. The IDF spokesman, in an announcement cited by ITIM, likewise expressed "amazement" over the reported plan for an immediate IDF withdrawal, stating that the IDF General Staff alone is qualified to present plans to policymakers.

Meanwhile, two IDF soldiers were wounded near Tyre in one of several attacks on the Israeli forces in the south over the weekend, Jerusalem radio noted. Voice of Lebanon claimed that one soldier was killed and another two were wounded. In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that an Israeli drone crashed in Syrian-controlled mountains southeast of the northern city of Tripoli. However, Israeli military sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied knowledge of the incident. While the radio spoke of a Syrian claim to have shot down the drone, monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report this.

West Bank

The DFLP claimed responsibility for having "kidnapped and executed" two IDF soldiers on the West Bank, according to a DFLP communique cited by AFP. The communique stated that one soldier was abducted in early August and that his body was discovered on 10 August. The second soldier had been killed a few days earlier, the communique added. The IDF spokesman confirmed to Jerusalem radio that a soldier's body had been discovered in Samaria on 10 August, and that it is believed that he was killed the day before.

Egypt

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali described his 6-day visit to the PRC as "successful, positive, and fruitful," XINHUA reported. In a statement in Beijing reported by Cairo Radio, Ghali noted that Egypt does not object to the Soviet Union's participation in solving the Middle East crisis.

Oil Affairs

The OPEC delegation comprising the oil ministers of the UAE, Algeria, and Venezuela visited Kuwait, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia over the weekend, according to KUNA and SPA. Meanwhile, Gulf officials and diplomats cited by Kuwait's *ARAB TIMES* disclosed that the GCC states have discussed plans to establish a regional storage scheme as well as a joint pipeline to Oman that would bypass the Strait of Hormuz.

Afghanistan

A BAKHTAR commentary sharply criticized the PRC for supporting the "counterrevolutionary bandits," adding that the Pakistani foreign minister's recent visit to China played a significant role in heightening the "plot" resulting from the "unholy alliance" between Washington, Beijing, and Islamabad.

As for the security situation, Kabul radio announced that 485 Jami'at-e Eslami rebels surrendered to the security forces in Balkh Province and that another 140 rebels surrendered in Nangarhar Province.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'Arafat Receives Swedish Ambassador in Tunis*JN101657 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
10 Aug 84*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received in Tunis last night the Swedish ambassador to Tunisia. During the meeting, they dealt with the latest Arab situation in general and the Palestine question in particular. The discussion also dealt with relations between the PLO and Sweden.

Reportage of 'Arafat Invitations, Possible Visits**GDR Invitation***JN111732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received an official invitation to visit the GDR and participate in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of its liberation from Nazism. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar received the GDR ambassador in Tunis, who handed him an invitation from Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. Our correspondent said that Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the GDR's stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their basic and inalienable rights of self-determination and of establishing their independent state under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. Our correspondent added that Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar reviewed developments on the Palestinian question and the Middle East situation with the GDR ambassador.

uf subhead 'Arafat, Qaddumi Invitation to Burkina
LD111927 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1812 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 11 Aug (KUNA) — It was reported here today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has received an invitation from Thomas Sankara, head of state of Burkina Faso — formerly Upper Volta — to visit his country. At the same time the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, received a similar invitation from the foreign minister of the African country.

Sources at the PLO Political Department said that the two invitations were conveyed to 'Arafat and Qaddumi through the PLO representative in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. The sources added President Sankara has informed the PLO representative of his government's decision to raise the level of the PLO Bureau to embassy status. He also stressed his people and government's continuing support for the Palestinian people led by the PLO in their struggle to achieve their inalienable and legitimate national aspirations, including the right to return to their homeland and establish an independent state on their national soil.

'Arafat Makes Statement on Arrival in Algiers*LD121530 Algiers APS in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Algiers, 12 Aug [APS] — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived this afternoon in Algiers. He

was welcomed on arrival at Houari Boumediene Airport by member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee for Foreign Relations Sadek Zoutain.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman made a statement to the national press in which he discussed the phase through which the Palestinian revolution is passing and the current preparations for convening the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. Yasir 'Arafat said: The Palestinian revolution is passing through a very important phase as the conspiracy which began with the invasion of Beirut and Tripoli is still going on; but despite all this, meetings relating to the Palestinian dialogue were held in Algiers and Yemen during which we were able to reach an agreement. We also agreed to convene the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers during the period 15 August to 15 September 1984. Regarding Algeria's support for the Palestinian revolution, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said: I would like to note Brother President Chadli Bendjedid's firm stance and continued support which enabled us to reach this agreement. I would like to convey the greetings of the Palestinian people to the heroic Algerian people. I would also like to reaffirm that despite being challenged, the Palestinian revolution was able to withstand attacks by imperialism, Zionism and some agents; it was able to do so thanks to the help of our brothers in Algiers and Aden. Yasir 'Arafat reminded the Arab and Islamic nations of the dangers threatening the Al-Aqsa Mosque, pointing out that Palestinian guards were able to foil six Israeli attempts to blow it up. On this occasion he made an appeal to all Arab and Islamic states to defend the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Holds Talks With Bendjedid*LD121912 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, was received this evening in Algiers by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was accompanied by Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], members of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement.

The radio correspondent said the Algerian-Palestinian talks centered on the prevailing situation in the Arab region in general and in the Palestinian arena in particular. During the meeting, the Algerian president renewed Algeria's stand supporting the Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

Report on 'Arafat Tunis Graduation Ceremony Remarks*JN111722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the victorious Palestinian march of liberation will continue until victory is achieved and Jerusalem regained. This came in a speech yesterday at a graduation ceremony for cubs in the Martyr Sa'd Sayik class at the 'Ayn al-Hulway Forces' Camp in Tunis.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the graduation of this class of cubs expresses our people's determination to carry the banners of struggle to liberate Palestine. He renewed the pledge for the struggling Palestinian people everywhere to continue the victorious Palestinian march, regardless of the difficulties and conspiracies that have sought and are seeking to liquidate our valiant revolution which erupted like a volcano in this region. This volcano reached Tel Aviv and toppled Begin, and is now affecting the political and economic situation in the Zionist entity as a result of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist war of exhaustion against the enemy in occupied southern Lebanon.

Fatah Opponent Raps 'Arafat's Statements

JN121527 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT
12 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Aug (SANA) — Brother Qadri [Samih Abu Kwayk], member of the Fatah movement's provisional command, yesterday asserted that Yasir 'Arafat is trying, through statements he made recently in London, to spread an atmosphere of confusion in the Palestinian arena in order to divert his followers' attention from the daily problems resulting from his coercive measures toward Palestinian fighters. In a statement to WAFA, Qadri said 'Arafat aims to stop the fighters whom he sent into exile from joining the Fatah uprising.

The Fatah movement provisional command member added that these statements came after 'Arafat's failure to strike at and undermine the uprising and after he had gambled on the Zionist Labor Party entering into a confederation settlement with King Husayn. Qadri pointed out that these statements were made after 'Arafat's failure to put pressure on Syria, Libya, and the Lebanese nationalist movement; after his failure to create sedition in Lebanon in a desperate attempt to restore his crippled legitimacy; and after the Palestinians had unanimously agreed that he had abandoned the Palestinian cause and lost his legitimacy and ability to lead the PLO.

Qadri concluded by asserting that 'Arafat's allegations that all of the Fatah movement's cadres who have asked to return only confirm the failure and weakness of 'Arafat and his followers in the Palestinian arena. They also confirm he is continuing his policy of lies regardless of some support gained through agreements aimed at maintaining his position at the expense of the national cause.

Qaddumi on Ties With Syria, Libya, Lebanon

JN121743 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT
12 Aug 84

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, asserted in a statement to the Tunisian newspaper *AS-SABAH* that Syria remains the main base for liberating the usurped Palestinian territory. Qaddumi added that Syrian-Palestinian differences are not personal, but are connected with political viewpoints and with differences on certain phases of the struggle against Israel and U.S. imperialism. He said these differences must be overcome and dealt with in the interest of the Palestinian

cause, which needs a (sound) support base. Qaddumi also said that the Fatah movement is concerned with removing all obstacles in its relations with Libya on the bases of respect for the Palestinian revolution's principles and noninterference in internal Palestinian affairs.

Qaddumi called on the Lebanese Government to help the Palestinian revolution as much as possible and to implement the Arab summit resolutions concerning the protection of Palestinian camps in Lebanese territory.

The Palestinian official said that France has taken a stand on the Palestinian problem that differs from that of the other European states. He expressed the hope that France would adopt a positive stand toward the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi Says Jordan Confederation Talks Premature

LD121812 Kuwait KUNA in English 1553 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, Aug 12 (KUNA) — A prominent mainstream Palestinian official Sunday ruled out any question of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation being formed before Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory is brought to an end.

PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi told the mass-circulation *AS-SABAH* that it was premature for confederation to be the subject of discussion, especially as it fuelled inter-Palestinian differences.

"It is impossible to talk of this issue before usurped Palestinians lands are liberated... The time has not yet come for discussion of the question," he said.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has paid several visits to Jordan for talks on Palestinian-Jordanian relations with King Husayn, but the recent Aden agreement between 'Arafat's Fatah movement and other Palestinian groups stipulated that confederation would only be considered after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Even then, Qaddumi indicated, the dialogue with Amman would have to take into account "our long experience with Jordan, especially the union of the (West and East) Banks (between 1948 and 1967)".

Qaddumi, who is also secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, said the PLO was keen to mend its fences with Syria and Libya and establish "clear" relations with Lebanon. He denied categorically that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had "vetoed" 'Arafat's return to Damascus, from where he was expelled last year.

Differences with Syria he said were not personal, but "differences in viewpoint regarding some of the stages we have gone through in our struggle against the Israeli enemy and American imperialism", the PLO's chief diplomat said, adding that he was confident that relations could be improved. He added that the organization sought relations with the Lebanese Government "on a clear basis that would preserve and defend the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, especially Palestinians in refugee camps."

But he added "we are by no means asking for a military presence under any circumstances, but (Lebanon), as a state neighbouring the occupied territories, should abide by Arab summit resolutions supporting the PLO and the Palestinian people's struggle within the possible limits and with consideration to (the country's) present situation".

Al-Wazir on Syrian-Palestinian Relations, PNC

JN120908 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Aug 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and Fatah Central Committee member, arrived in Amman from Tunis yesterday. He took part in the Fatah Central Committee meetings, which Yasir 'Arafat held in Tunis following the signing of Aden-Algiers agreement between the Fatah and the Democratic Alliance.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*, Khalil al-Wazir said: The signing of the agreement was a great achievement on the road to restoring Palestinian national unity within the PLO. The importance of this achievement lies in all parties' adherence to this agreement.

Moreover, the Democratic Alliance factions have asserted their commitment to the letter and spirit of this agreement and their rejection of any attempt to form an alternative leadership.

Abu Jihad said: The importance of this agreement lies in the wide-scale support it gained in the occupied land. This was represented by statements and petitions of support from the occupied territories, refugee camps, bases, the diaspora, and from a great number of PNC members.

Many Palestinian meetings based on this agreement took place. The administrative bodies of the various Palestinian popular unions will meet in Tunis tomorrow in order to contain any trend or behavior that might hamper this agreement. This meeting will also seek to entrench the spirit of Palestinian unity and alliance.

On Syrian-Palestinian relations, Abu Jihad said: Throughout the previous period we exerted all our efforts to restore normalcy to Palestinian-Syrian relations. We sought the help of every Arab and international friendly mediation and exhausted every effort. We declared that we extend our hands to the Syrian brothers out of our deep conviction of the importance of joint struggle against the common enemy.

In spite of all this, we feel that the Syrian brothers continue to fail to respond to reasons that necessitate an end to the dispute and a halt to the policy of vituperation, media campaigns, casting doubt, and making accusations. This is because no one can provide or preclude national testimony for the Palestinian revolution, which has given thousands of martyrs. On next week's meeting in Algiers, Abu Jihad affirmed that it will be held in Algiers and that the largest number of leaders, institutions, and factions will participate in it. The objective of the meeting is to ratify methods of implementing the Aden- Algiers agreement and in particular to fix the date and venue for the PNC meeting.

On inviting the National Alliance to attend the PNC meeting, Al-Wazir said: We are eager to invite all parties. Those who refuse to take part will remain isolated from our people's struggle and our national institutions.

Fatah's Al-Wazir on Upcoming Meeting in Algiers

GFI20950 Doha QNA in Arabic 2020 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Amman, 11 Aug (QNA) — A Palestinian official has said that a large meeting of the Palestinian factions will be held in Algiers on Friday to complete the Palestinian dialogue in the course of strengthening PLO unity.

Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces and chairman of the Fatah Central Committee delegation in the Palestinian dialogue, said that the progress made with regard to convening the PNC will be discussed at the meeting.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman following his return from Algiers today, he said that there is unanimity on the importance of holding the PNC meeting no later than 15 September.

He said that during his stay in Tunis and Algiers, he held talks with a number of secretaries of Palestinian resistance factions, who affirmed the importance of strengthening the PLO's unity on national and pan-Arab grounds in order that the Palestinian struggle can be resumed in various arenas. The talks also dealt with the means available to continue the Palestinian dialogue, bolster the Palestinian unity, and put an end to the bitterness which the PLO has experienced.

In his statement, Mr al-Wazir expressed his optimism that the PNC will convene on the date agreed upon by him and the representatives of the Palestinian factions. At the same time, he warned of the seriousness of any act which intends to liquidate the Palestinian work and the support for the PLO's legitimacy.

Interviewed by AD-DUSTUR

JN121003 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Aug 84 pp 1, 24

[Excerpts] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that extensive Palestinian meetings will take place in Algiers next Friday in order to ratify the convening of the PNC session.

In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, Abu Jihad, who arrived in Amman from Algiers yesterday, said that the Palestinian leaderships are continuing their contacts to set a date for the PNC meeting which the parties to the Aden-Algiers agreement proposed should be held no later than 15 September. Abu Jihad disclosed a new attempt aimed at establishing a new front to lead the Palestinian action under the name of a broad national front. He indicated that the Palestinian people reject such attempts that seek to infringe on the Palestinian legitimate authority.

Abu Jihad said: We reiterate our urgent call even to those who took up arms against the revolution and refugee camps on the need to meet on the basis of dialogue.

He explained that the Democratic Alliance had conveyed this call to As-Sa'iqah, the PFLP-GC, and the Popular Struggle Front in the hope that they would respond. He regretted that these organizations insisted on their stand that rejects holding or taking part in the dialogue. He said that these parties that are linked to Damascus emphasized that they will take part in the dialogue only if their conditions are met. He said that these conditions aim to destroy the Palestinian legitimate authority.

PLO Talks in Damascus Called 'Fruitful'

JN110707 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Aug 84 p 1

[By Hamadah Fara'inah]

[Text] Amman — A Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) delegation, led by Dr. Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has concluded a working mission in Damascus where they met with Syrian vice-president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and held a series of consultations and talks with Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), independent members of the PLO Executive Committee, and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, representative of a Palestinian "democratic alliance," and Muhammad Khalifah, representative of a Palestinian "national alliance".

The PLO delegation's talks in Damascus centered on finding means to remove obstacles facing the holding of a "comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue" in preparation for holding the 17th session of the PNC.

The team's visit to Damascus comes in implementation of the PLO's decision to make contacts with all Palestinian parties, in accordance with a decision adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee which was held in Tunis last week.

In a telephone interview with the JORDAN TIMES, Dr. ad-Dajani described the talks as fruitful and expressed his satisfaction at the results which, he said, came up with specific ideas for solving the problems facing the proposed dialogue.

Dr. ad-Dajani also said that all parties concerned "are interested in achieving Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, despite all statements to the contrary."

Meanwhile, the joint leadership of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) held a meeting in Damascus Thursday, and discussed results of the joint leadership's meeting with Mr. Khaddam. The joint leadership has called on the Syrian Government to attend the planned Palestinian dialogue as an observer.

The joint leadership also discussed Arab and international mediation efforts to overcome the obstacles facing the restoration of the Palestinian-Syrian relations.

In a meeting between the head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Ministry, Vladimir Polyakov, and the "democratic alliance" leadership, the Soviet official said his visit to Damascus was aimed, among other things, at strengthening Syrian-Palestinian relations on a sound basis, in compliance with an earlier call by the Soviet leadership.

PLO Executive Committee To Meet in Tunis 20 Aug

GF121632 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee will hold a meeting in Tunis on 20 August under the committee's chairman, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], to discuss preparations and the agenda of meeting to be held on 15 September.

PLO Executive Committee member Dr Jamal as-Surani made a press statement in Cairo today saying that during its preparatory meeting, the PLO Executive Committee will discuss the possibility of holding a Palestinian popular conference [passage indistinct].

VOL Reports Inter-Palestinian Clashes in Al-Biq'a

NC101946 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
10 Aug 84

[Text] Clashes took place this evening in Ta'lbaya in Al-Biq'a between the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group and the Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] group. One person was killed and three were wounded in these clashes in which large-caliber and medium-caliber weapons were used. The fighting ended at approximately 2100.

Aden VOP Cites Palestinian Paper on Unity

GF101730 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT
9 Aug 84

[Text] Under the headline: "Finally, It Is for the Better," the newspaper FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH said: One of the most important things about the Aden agreement is the implementation of the agreement itself. The implementation newly emphasizes that precious national unity is worth every effort and every cost. We mean by the national unity, the unity of the factions that constitute the PLO, function under the PLO banner, and work to attain the national goal.

The unity of the Palestinian people is not subject to discussion. This matter is not basically subject to discussion. The unity of the people is the moving force that pressured those meeting in Aden to unite to become a tool for the revolution, and consequently mirror the unity of the Palestinian popular ranks which were undoubtedly harmed by various differences. Another important aspect of the Aden agreement is that this agreement constitutes an introductory step to correct the Palestinian-Syrian relationship which is vital for the two sides. This relationship is also vital for the interests of the nation to which the two sides belong and which the two sides defend first and foremost.

As for the first point, it can be said — as Brother Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution said — that the Aden agreement is a reconciliation formula for the majority of the Palestinian factions and among the numerical majority represented by Fatah. The different sides and factions of the Aden agreement will work as one side, one faction.

As for the second point, the statement itself is a formula proposed to reconcile, on the one hand, all those who signed it; and on the other, the factions closely associated with the Syrian regime closely associated with the Syrian-proclaimed position regarding the Palestinian-Syrian differences. Therefore, this is a reconciliation formula between the PLO — with its legitimate leadership which is correctly recognized — and the Syrian Government. In conclusion, the final agreement, based on a democratic dialogue unlike any contemporary national movement agreement, serves the unity of national Palestinian and Arab ranks.

The Palestinian people who expressed their firm support for the PLO, give their strong support to restoring the PLO's unity and consequently its efficacy at this extremely important stage. The initial result of this is that the morale of the people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has considerably improved. Instead of maintaining the bitterness which prevailed there prior to the agreement, there has been a move in the West Bank directly associated with the spirit of the Palestinian unity that was resuscitated by the Aden agreement. In support, 25 Palestinian West Bank dignitaries voiced their strong approval for the agreement. They undertook a practical step to ascertain Palestinian unity by issuing a joint statement directed to the Palestinian people in the Galilee, the triangle and the Negev urging them to vote for the side that has been working to preserve the unity of the Palestinian people in Israel, and which has been defending the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their right to establish an independent state under the PLO leadership — their sole and legitimate representative. Undoubtedly, the PLO would appear to give bad advice to the people had it requested the people to unify their ranks without responding to their persistent requests that the PLO leadership unite. The Aden agreement enabled the dignitaries of the West Bank to regain the power of logic in addition to the power of justice by calling on the people in occupied Palestine to unify their ranks behind the side that supports their daily and national interests.

As for the issue of relations with Syria, what happened — as all concerned Palestinians and Arabs learned — is that there exist good possibilities for a genuine thaw in these extremely important relations. Moreover, those who uphold the Palestinian and Syrian interest — as well as to the supreme Arab interest — hope that efforts directed toward attaining a thaw will continue expeditiously in order to create proper conditions for rectifying Palestinian-Syrian relations.

Our jubilation for the agreement, a legitimate jubilation, is reinforced by our joy that the Palestinian democracy has proven — during the longest, hardest, most difficult and the most bitter experience — its capability of solving the natural and the growing problem in a democratic way. This was achieved despite the fact that the sequence in arranging the articles of the agreement was a successful attempt to use a delicate formula in order to associ-

ate the Palestinian elements of agreement and reconciliation with the elements of [word indistinct] accord. [as heard]

Fatah, which is the majority, always preferred through a strategic national option to be in a state of strategic reconciliation with the majority of the Palestinian factions. That is why the Aden statement was issued. Perfection is God's, in the first place. This is the goal which we have to follow or to approach. We said that the Aden agreement is unlike that of any other national liberation movement for reconciling differences — that is through asserting the rights of the majority against the rights of the majority of the factions.

But, as we said, the dear and the holy Palestinian national unity is worth all possible costs, even if in an unacceptable form. Article 7 of the Aden agreement can generally be valid if the atmosphere is normal. It can be a political statement, the provisional platform, or the platform based on strategic bases. Article 7 asserted the resolutions of the PNC in its 16th session. These resolutions confirm the resolutions of the 15th session and so forth. As for that session, it is known that a resolution was issued which covered all issues subject to discussion and from which all these differences or disagreements emerged. In the Aden agreement, an agreement was implicitly nailed down to set a date for the 17th session of the PNC. This is an immediate demand because the legitimacy, which did not weaken under pressure, can be eroded if a suspension in the functioning of its institutions lasts awhile — foremost of which is the legislative institution.

The Aden agreement has reinforced the potency of the PLO leadership, and the leadership of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. His Palestinian popularity was not affected by the direct campaign to which he was subjected. Through his quick and studied steps — the wisdom of which could not be fathomed until a later stage — the leader succeeded in preserving the momentum of the Palestinian political movement despite U.S. efforts to stymie the Palestinian movement.

With this we can say that if the logic of mutual concessions with the aim of attaining the dear national unity was necessary — as it will remain but through different forms in the future in order to surmount the current crisis and eliminate its traces — then it is necessary, in the near future, to avert the extension of the relative paralysis that distinguished the Palestinian arena in the past stage in the paralysis of their legislative and executive institutions. This is why we hope that the next meeting of the PNC will adopt a platform based on the initiative and the movement in the spirit of the Palestinian revolution and its active style. Therefore, what is required is a defined platform on the one hand, and a flexible platform on the other. A new stage has started on the road to restoring PLO unity, its efficacy, and facilitating its institution. This is the important matter. In conclusion, we would like to say that an agreement has been hammered out, and it is for the better.

Palestinian Source On New Fatah Plan, Formulas

*JN121723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] A Palestinian information source has stated the following:

The Fatah movement committees entrusted with preparing for the fifth Fatah general congress have completed their work. They drew up a new organizational plan for the movement. This plan will affect all the leading institutions, organs, and committees. These committees have also drawn up several organizational formulas that take into consideration the Fatah movement's current situation. These formulas can be adopted in the general congress.

In light of this, the Fatah Central Committee can call the general congress to convene within a short period. It might do so without linking convocation of the Fatah general congress with convocation of the PNC.

Summit Meeting Expected Among Arab Leaders

NC131112 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Oujda, Morocco, Aug 13 (AFP) — King Hassan of Morocco arrived here today for what informed sources said would be a summit meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi of Libya and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The king was accompanied by several members of the government, including Interior Minister Driss Basri and Foreign Minister Abdelwahed Belakziz.

Strong security measures were in force around this town on the Moroccan-Algerian border.

Informed sources said yesterday the summit, to be held near here later today, would discuss the Western Sahara problem.

Morocco broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria in 1975 over Algiers' backing of Polisario guerrillas battling Rabat for the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara.

President Chadli and King Hassan had a meeting near here in February 1983 which observers said resulted in lowering tensions between the North African neighbours, although the Saharan issue remained unresolved.

In June, air links were reestablished between the two countries and official contacts have since been undertaken with the aim of bringing about a resumption of normal bilateral trade relations.

Informed sources here said Col. Al-Qadhafi was the principal force behind today's meeting, which was the subject of a series of note exchanged between the Libyan leader and King Hasan last month.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Supreme Council To Convene in Kuwait

GF121206 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0902 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Aug (WAKH) — Well-informed sources at the UAE Foreign Ministry have said that the fifth session of the GCC Supreme Council will be held in Kuwait on 26 November. The sources told the WAKH correspondent in Abu Dhabi that the GCC Secretariat had proposed that the session in Kuwait be held from 26 to 28 November, but one of the GCC countries asked that the meeting be postponed until 27 November.

The sources said that the GCC Ministerial Council will hold a preparatory meeting in Kuwait on 19 November to set the agenda for the GCC summit. The sources described the upcoming GCC summit as one of the most important conferences since the GCC was established in terms of the significance of the issues which the GCC leaders will discuss. These issues will basically deal with the steps that should be taken to safeguard the security and stability of the region and protect the navigation lines in the regional waters, particularly because of the serious developments which have taken place in 1984, including the aggressions against some oil tankers belonging to two GCC member countries, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, as well as the recent explosions in the Red Sea.

The sources said that the GCC leaders will study the steps taken by the council organs during the past period to deeply root the cooperation among their countries and they will also discuss the possibility of achieving other more effective accomplishments in cooperation. The upcoming GCC summit will also discuss the recent developments on the Gulf and Arab arenas and the GCC efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

GCC States Plan Emergency Oil Stockpiles

GF121139 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] While Arab Gulf states plan a joint oil stockpile to cover emergencies, Kuwait may already have built buffer reserves abroad, Gulf diplomats said yesterday. Saudi Arabia and its allies in the six-nation GCC had talks last week on a regional storage scheme to cover their needs of oil and gas fuels if regular supplies were cut.

A senior Bahraini official was quoted as saying the Gulf Council would have a plan ready by the year end. Diplomats said Kuwait may already have taken contingency action.

Saudi Arabia in late 1983 and early this year was said by industry sources to have built a floating stockpile of at least 50 million barrels of crude outside the Gulf. Diplomats said, however, the Kuwaiti plan was to cover domestic needs, while the Saudi stockpile was for export.

Diplomats said Kuwait, which drew up the working paper for the recent GCC stockpile meeting in Riyadh, decided early this year to go ahead and set up floating storage outside the Gulf. Nothing

has since been heard of the operation which, they said, was never freely discussed. "But the reasons for it are as valid now as they were then," one diplomat said.

A severe disruption in supplies of gas and oil products could cripple Kuwait's vital power and desalination plants. Analysts said floating storage could be an interim option until a joint project is ready. But this could take time.

According to a senior official in Bahrain's Development and Industry Ministry, Rashid Dabib, the GCC plan envisages a joint oil pipeline to Oman, bypassing the Strait of Hormuz. There has been no word on where the Gulf states would store emergency stocks, or if new tankage would be set up near Oman.

But analysts noted Kuwait was reported to be developing large a new fixed storage capacity outside the Gulf which could form the backstop for any regional stockpile. Since a major expansion by the Kuwait National Oil Company into Europe in recent years, through acquisition of refining and retail operations, there has been talk it is converting some facilities into a storage terminal, Gulf diplomats said.

The firm's Singapore director was also quoted this week as saying Kuwait was looking at setting up "huge oil reservoirs" in Southeast Asia. But no plans have yet been made.

BAHRAIN

AL-ADWA' Views Western Fleets in Red Sea

GF111121 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Aug (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AL-ADWA'* said that the presence of Western fleets in the Red Sea under the pretext of removing mines is to throw dust in people's eyes. The attempt by these countries to navigate in the Red Sea is meant to find a foothold in the region and perpetuate their military presence. This is what these countries are trying to do within the continued East-West conflict to expand their areas of influence all over the world under the allegation of protection, *AL-ADWA'* said. *AL-ADWA'* continued: The "protection of people" is in fact a protection of the superpowers' interests within their plan to impose duress and usurp the free and independent decisionmaking power from the national governments.

AL-ADWA' commented on Abu Ghazalah's accusation that Iran planted mines in the Red Sea and said: If this accusation is true, it exposes the claims of this country that it wants to live in peace with other countries and proves that the Iranian regime deals with the world in contradictory stands. It also proves that the decisionmaking bodies in it are not united and not agreed and this reflects the contradiction dominating that regime, which is the worst a state can experience.

Amir Receives U.S. Middle East Forces Commander*GF120933 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 Aug (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received in Manama this morning Admiral John Addams, commander of the U.S. Middle East Forces, on the occasion of his visit to Bahrain.

Amir Receives French President's Message*GF111107 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] His Highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received in his office at 1000 today Rene Molinari, the French ambassador to Bahrain, who delivered to him a written message from French President Francois Mitterrand on bilateral relations, the situation in the Gulf region, and France's relations with the GCC countries. The audience was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, and Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, minister of interior.

KUWAIT**'Sources' Claim U.S., Israel Involved in Mining***GF121444 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 11 Aug 84 pp 1, 15*

[Sattar Jabbar report]

[Text] Arab ministerial sources have told *AL-WATAN* that international circles, especially in the West, are behind the explosions which have taken place in the Red Sea and that these explosions are aimed at hindering any progress toward putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war. These sources have accused the United States and Israel of being behind the explosions. They said that the objective of these explosions is to increase the U.S. military presence in the region and to compensate for losses resulting from the U.S. presence in Lebanon.

These sources revealed that the Soviet Union informed a number of Arab countries of the U.S. game. They said that Moscow conveyed information to Syria, Aden and some of the region's states indicating an obvious U.S.-Israeli role in mining the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. Our sources said that the United States and Israel decided about 1 month ago that Israel would play a role in the region in return for U.S. financial and military aid.

The Arab ministerial sources spoke of the possibility of Iranian involvement in the operation. [sentence as published] The sources said that the operation is directed against those Israeli [as published] elements which want the Iranian-Iraqi war to come to an end and which have been increasingly convinced that a military objective against Iraq cannot be achieved through the continuation of the war. They continued that the United States is against ending the Iran-Iraq war and against all the moderate elements in the Iranian leadership because it has not yet obtained what it wants from the war.

The ministerial sources which paid a visit to Kuwait in the past few days also told *AL-WATAN* that the United States and Israel

are preparing for a major military action against the Syrian troops and Lebanon after the Israeli elections. These sources revealed that the Soviet Union informed Damascus and Lebanon of the U.S.-Israeli intentions and expressed its readiness to supply Lebanon with any weapons and Soviet experts. Moscow also informed Amman of the Israeli intentions and expressed its immediate readiness to provide Jordan with whatever weapons it needs.

Gromyko Not To Visit Before November*JN130925 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 11 Aug 84 p 12*

[From the "News of Yesterday" column]

[Text] *AL-MUSTAQBAL* has learned from informed Arab diplomatic sources that USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit to Kuwait will not take place before the GCC summit scheduled to convene in Kuwait in November. However, these sources said that there is a strong possibility a meeting will be held between Gromyko and the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister in New York during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session before the GCC summit convenes. The sources said that the Kuwaiti and USSR sides will carefully prepare the agenda of the talks as this will be the first visit by a USSR official of such importance to one of the Arab Gulf countries.

AL-MUSTAQBAL has also learned that there is a strong possibility Gromyko will visit more than one Arab country before the end of this year within the framework of the USSR diplomatic move to strengthen relations between Moscow and the Arab world.

QATAR**OPEC Ministerial Committee Arrives in Doha***LD121053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Doha, Aug 12 (KUNA) — A tripartite ministerial committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) arrived here Sunday from Abu Dhabi within a framework of a tour covering seven OPEC member states. The OPEC team is headed by the oil and mineral resources minister of the United Arab Emirates, Dr. Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, and includes energy ministers of Algeria and Venezuela, Belkacem Nabi and Arturo Hernandez-Grisanti respectively. The committee will discuss with Qatari officials means of protecting OPEC's role at the international oil market during the one-day visit. The OPEC committee made similar visits to Iran and Kuwait in the past couple of days. The delegates will proceed to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya and Indonesia.

The recent OPEC meeting formed three committees to tour member states to ensure their abidance by OPEC's official oil prices and production quotas in addition to uniting their stance toward the oil market crisis. The two other committees are chaired by Libyan Oil Secretary Dr. Kamil al-Maghur and Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Delegation Leaves for Riyadh

GF120937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Doha, 12 Aug (WAKH) — The OPEC delegation led by Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, left Doha for Riyadh today at the end of a short visit to Qatar that was part of the delegation's tour of OPEC members countries. The delegation was seen off by Qatari Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari.

SAUDI ARABIA**OPEC Delegation Arrives in Jidda**

LD121228 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Jidda, 12 Aug, (SPA) — The OPEC committee delegation led by UAE minister of Petroleum and Natural resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah arrived in Jidda this afternoon.

UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah announced that the OPEC delegation's tour in the region is aimed at explaining the situation faced by OPEC and at obtaining support for it, especially at this difficult period through which the organization is passing.

In a statement to SPA after his arrival, Dr al-'Utaybah said that the OPEC member countries are determined to defend the rights of their peoples in any way against the threats they face. Al-'Utaybah stressed that the organization will not allow the lowering of petroleum prices or the imposition of these prices on it. He expressed his hope that the member countries' effort would lead to their victory so that positive results will be achieved and the pressures faced by the petroleum market will be removed for the present.

Statement Issued on Iraqi Delegation's Visit

LD101734 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Jidda, 10 Aug (SPA) — A press statement has been issued on the visit by Deputy Chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim to Saudi Arabia. Here is the text of the statement:

Deputy Chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim paid an official visit in response to an official invitation visit to Saudi Arabia 8-9 August 1984. He was accompanied on this visit by an official delegation consisting of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan and Minister of Transport and Communications 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim and a number of officials.

'Izzat Ibrahim and the members of his delegation were received by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who expressed a warm welcome at receiving the great Iraqi guest and members of the accompanying delegation. He affirmed to him the depth of the fraternal ties that bind the two fraternal countries and stressed the importance of the development and bolstering of those relations for the good and in the interest of the unified Arab people.

Deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim explained to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the development of the Iraq-Iran war and the importance of exchanging views at this particular moment in view of the foreign threats and ambitions witnessed by the Arab Gulf region in particular and the Arab nation in general. He affirmed Iraq's position and the steadfastness of its people and Armed Forces in their defense of the land and Arab rights.

King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his full understanding of Iraq's position and his response to the efforts exerted to spare the blood of the Muslims and resolve the conflict by peaceful means, thereby safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of both sides.

The two sides reviewed the current Arab and international situation particularly in the Arab arena and affirmed their declared positions toward the Palestinian question and the bolstering of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Issued in Jidda on Thursday, 9 August, 1984.

Somalia's Siad Barre Arrives in Jidda

LD111223 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] His Excellency the President of Somalia, Mohamed Siad Barre, arrived in Jidda this afternoon. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led those who were on hand to welcome His Excellency. His Excellency was also welcomed by His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, Minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy Amir of Mecca region. After a short rest at the royal lounge at the airport the guest left for his place of residence. His Excellency the Somali president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre, Finance Minister Mohamed Shaykh Osman and Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs Hassan Abdalleh Farah.

Saudi-Somali Talks Open

LD121222 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, 12 Aug (SPA) — Saudi-Somali talks opened this afternoon at the Al-Hamra Palace in Jidda under the chairmanship of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

On the Saudi side the talks were attended by: His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Muhammad Aba Al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hujaylan, minister of state at the Council of Ministers and acting minister of information; and 'Abd al-'Aziz ath-Thunyan, the foreign under secretary.

On the Somali side the talks were attended by Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre; Finance Minister Mohamed Shaykh Othman; Justice and Religious Affairs Minister Hasan Shaykh

Abdallah; President of the Somalia Central Bank, Umar Ahmad Amru; and commander of the National Guard Brigadier Abdarrahman Abdi Husayn.

Press Comments on Red Sea Mining

LD111406 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (SPA) — Saudi papers today comment editorially on the wave of mine explosions in the Red Sea which has been denounced by the majority of the countries in the area. The papers described the mining of the Red Sea as yet another link in the chain of crimes committed against the Arab area.

AL-MADINAH writes that due to the vital importance of this sea route to international trade in general and trade exchange between the Arabs and the rest of the world in particular, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has leapt from the start to ensure the security of Saudi shores and territorial waters and to provide all necessary help with regard to dealing with this problem. The Saudi leadership, the paper says, has been fully aware of the nature and aims of this operation which Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, described as a criminal act intended to disrupt the security and stability of this part of the Middle East.

AL-MADINAH affirms that all reports have confirmed the failure of this design to attain its objectives: Navigation in the Red Sea is still proceeding normally and the Arab ports on the Red Sea are continuing their normal trade activities.

AL-JAZIRAH, on its part, calls on all the countries adjacent to the Red Sea to take all the necessary security measures, just as the Kingdom has done on the directive of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to ensure the security of their territorial waters in the Red Sea. Thus, the paper adds, a ring of tight security would be created around the whole area and thereby block any gaps and thwart any opportunities for the mysterious quarter or quarters that are behind these terroristic criminal mine explosives to operate.

The Red Sea is not a mere waterway, *AL-JAZIRAH* points out, but an extremely important vital strategic artery for world communications, navigation and trade. The security of the Red Sea, it adds, is not a regional objective which concerns the countries adjacent to it alone, but is of concern to all world countries whose interests are economically and commercially linked with this vital strategic artery.

The newspaper *AL-BILAD* affirms that confronting these subversive operations in the Red Sea not only demands the uncovering of their dimensions before the world but also a wider outlook. This is because the security of the Red Sea in the welter of current world conditions constitutes the key to world security and stability. Attempts to undermine this security, it says, are directed against the security and stability of the whole world. The paper adds that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's strong stand against these criminal acts faces the world with an important fact: as part of its Arab role, the Kingdom will confront these acts and expose their dimensions to the whole world. It will affirm that the Saudi role, with all the political and military might it commands and

all the responsibilities it shoulders, is fully capable and possesses all necessary resources to face up to these tactics.

AL-BILAD refers to Prince Sultan's assertion that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the fraternal countries adjoining the Red Sea will stand firmly against these prejudiced acts which seek to detract from the security and stability the countries of the area enjoy. *AL-YAWM* meanwhile says that those who have embarked on these lunatic acts believing they can harm the security and stability of the region in one way or another forget that the peoples of the region are capable, God willing, of protecting it against troublemakers and that their understanding with their leaderships will stand as a mighty wall in the face of all desperate attempts against the security and stability of the region.

The paper adds that these disturbances do not strike a nail in the coffin of the Arab countries but constitute a danger to the security and stability of the region — and no one can remain silent about this danger, accept it or face it with silence. A deterrent action is needed, the paper says, to restore reason to all those who are tempted to harm the security and stability of the region which, thank God, is capable of providing a decisive and deterring reply.

Red Sea Mining Denounced

GF110527 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] On the mining of the Red Sea and the repercussions of this on international shipping, the newspaper *AL-YAWM* said: The remarks by His Highness Prince Sultan in which he denounced and condemned the mining of the Red Sea were frank and decisive. The remarks condemned this criminal act which aims to undermine security and stability in the region's countries.

Those who wager that such mad acts will probably affect the region's security in one way or another forget that the region's people are able, through God's help, to protect themselves from those who intend to trample on their security. Their rallying around their leaders will build an impregnable fence against any desperate efforts to undermine the region's security and stability. The region's countries will decisively confront such tendentious acts which aim to undermine the region's security and stability.

On the same issue, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said: Countries bordering the Red Sea should follow the Kingdom's suit in voicing their frank denunciation of the wave of the criminal explosions in this sea last week. They should also take the necessary security measures to safeguard their territorial waters in the Red Sea and thus form a fence of strong defense around the entire region to obstruct the party which has carried out the criminal mining acts of terror.

UAE

OPEC Delegation Leaves Abu Dhabi for Kuwait*GF111106 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Aug (QNA) — The OPEC delegation led by Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, left Abu Dhabi for Kuwait today on a short visit in the framework of a tour of a number of OPEC countries. The delegation, one of three delegations currently making visits to OPEC and non-OPEC countries, includes Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and Arturo Hernandez-Grisanti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines.

AL-BAYAN on Superpower's Role in War, Hatfield Case*GF122012 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 12 Aug (WAM) — In their editorials today, the newspapers *AL-BAYAN* and *AL-KHALIJ* comment on the role played by the policies of the superpowers to prolong the Iraq-Iran war through merchants and agents of war who are trying by all their efforts to achieve the conclusion of arms deals to the sides of the conflict for their personal interests without caring the least bit about the disasters caused to the people and the destruction to their economies.

Commenting on what was unveiled by the *WASHINGTON POST* in the investigations of Senator Mark Hatfield, the *AL-BAYAN* linked the role of the U.S. policy to prolong the Iraq-Iran war with the planting of mines in the Red Sea and described it as not far from the plans which aim to destabilize the whole Middle East region.

AL-BAYAN said that if the 4 years since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war are not enough to convince those capable of stopping its disasters, then all that has been unveiled through the Hatfield issue is the first documented proof of the superpowers' involvement in the international activities of international monopolies to shake the security and stability of the region.

AL-BAYAN emphasized that the fact that many sides are providing arms is enough evidence for us to prove to those who are rejecting peace efforts that those who are coveting Iraq's and Iran's wealth are doing all they can to prolong the war so as to sell as many of their arms as possible.

AL-BAYAN did not rule out that those who are nourishing the Iraq-Iran war and planting mines in the Red Sea might plant them in the Gulf, to escalate the tension in this region and to prepare international public opinion for interference in it.

In conclusion, the newspaper called for foiling these plots before their implementation and for the conviction of decisionmakers to end the Iraq-Iran war and settle it peacefully, sparing the blood of Muslims and protecting whatever is left of the two countries' capabilities.

AL-KHALIJ on Prolonging War*GF122004 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 12 Aug 84 pp 1, 16*

[Editorial: "The Case of Senator Hatfield"]

[Text] The case of U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield is free advice to those who insist on the continuation of the war, who refuse to submit to the logic of Islam, peace, justice, intelligence and wisdom, and who fail to exert efforts to stop this war. This senator is taking part in a dirty Western operation to prolong the Iraq-Iran war so as to guarantee the flow of business and operations of arms dealers, brokers and multinational companies. The senator is playing a role in the extension of the oil pipeline through the African Continent which will cost \$15 billion.

To implement this project and to convince the concerned parties of its advantages, the shadow of the Gulf war must remain and the probabilities of widening its scale and fronts must exist. To continue the war, the warring parties must be provided with arms and ammunition. To achieve this goal, the U.S. senator has entered the arms market. He began to facilitate the selling of 25 U.S. helicopters to Iran. Meanwhile, as one of the great benefactors of the \$15 billion pipeline project, he is also trying to sell Soviet arms to Iraq and at the same time is exerting efforts to extract the rights of extending the pipeline through Sudan, Cameroon, and other concerned countries.

This is a small picture summarizing the story of the Gulf war, and telling the story of a team of benefactors who benefit from the continuation of the war and about how they plan and how they write their scenarios. They are traders of wars and death, giant weapons companies which extend like an octopus to the four corners of the earth. To get approval for the \$15 billion pipeline project, it is important to them that the war continues. They do not care if tens of thousands die. They want the oil-exporting countries to live under the shadow of a continuous war. They want movement in the water passages to stop, so that these countries can be convinced of the importance of this project and it can be approved. Thousands of millions of dollars will be paid to the one who gets the rights to extend the pipeline across Africa.

The traders of death and destruction have the means and will stop at nothing. They use Congress, politicians, bankers, monopoly parties and brokers. They use them to prolong the war so as to implement their \$15 billion project.

The case of the U.S. senator must open closed minds to the calls for peace. The case must alert the concerned parties to the plots of the Western companies which are wrapped with the bait of war and the bait of possibilities to continue and widen the war. This case must inspire all to seek means to stop this war, and to close the file on efforts by multinational companies aimed at fooling the warring parties and the whole region.

PDRY

Official Says Ports, Waterways Free of Mines

GF110451 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
11 Aug 84

[Text] In a statement to ANA, a responsible source at the Yemeni Ports Authority has stated that the ports of Aden, Al-Mukalla, and Nishtun and all the waterways leading to them and the PDRY sea straits are free of mines and are fit for international navigation. The source emphasized that the concerned authorities have taken a number of measures and precautions necessary to protect navigation in the waters of the PDRY.

AL-WATAN Interviews PDRY Foreign Minister

GF101500 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Aug 84 pp 1, 9

["Text" of interview with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali by AL-WATAN correspondent Sattar Jabbar in Kuwait — date not given]

[Text] [Sattar Jabbar] What is the purpose of your visit to Kuwait?

['Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali] The main purpose of our visit to Kuwait is to continue consultations with the brothers in Kuwait on the serious developments that have occurred in the region including the mining of the Red Sea — an action that poses a grave threat to the interests of the area countries and their peoples and to the security, stability, and sovereignty of our countries and peoples, and creates pretexts for expanding the stationary and mobile U.S. military presence in the region.

I have also discussed the special fraternal relations between Kuwait and the PDRY and ways of strengthening and developing these relations. The two countries want to develop relations between them in all fields. I have discussed with my brother [Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Shaykh Sabah coordination between our two countries on Arab developments.

[Jabbar] What measures have been taken by the PDRY to safeguard shipping in the wake of the recent mining incidents?

[Ad-Dali] So far no incident has occurred in the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb. Our defenses are protecting Bab el-Mandeb against any threats. If such threats materialize we have the capability to eliminate them and to keep the Red Sea free of any dangers to shipping.

[Jabbar] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has called for a conference of the Red Sea littoral states. Has there been any response from the countries concerned and does the PDRY still call for such a conference?

[Ad-Dali] We believe that recent events in the Red Sea confirm the correctness and soundness of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's call for such a conference. The PDRY is still calling for such a conference because such a call primarily aims at keeping

the area countries removed from [sentence incomplete as published]. We hope that the countries concerned will respond positively to our call for a conference and we once again urge them to study the matter. We feel that the time is now appropriate to emphasize the importance of holding such a conference.

[Jabbar] Following the signing of the border agreement with the Sultanate of Oman can one say that it is possible for relations between the PDRY and Oman to be normal, like your relations with other neighboring countries?

[Ad-Dali] We have gone a good way in improving relations with Oman. I can say that relations now are good. Both sides are anxious to develop these relations. We hope that the current contacts that are being held within the framework of the border committee will continue to push forward the fraternal relations between the two countries, and we hope that there will be an exchange of diplomatic representation soon because this will strengthen relations between the two fraternal countries.

[Jabbar] Is the Aden agreement a starting point for correcting the march of the Palestinian revolution? Are Yemeni efforts confined to resolving inter-Palestinian differences or do they also extend to resolving Palestinian-Syrian differences?

[Ad-Dali] We are pleased with the good results achieved by the factions of the Palestinian revolution in the talks that took place in both Aden and Algiers between the democratic alliance and the Fatah Central Committee. We still hope that the talks will include all the factions of the Palestinian revolution and will be crowned with success. We believe that there is no alternative for the Palestinian revolution other than to rally its ranks to confront the threat of division and the Zionist policy of annexing all Palestinian Arab lands and declaring them an indivisible part of what the Zionists refer to as greater Israel. We are very optimistic that the Palestinian factions will agree on a united stand to preserve the Palestinian revolution. We urge all brothers to assist the Palestinian revolution in implementing the Aden agreement — which is the hope of all Palestinians and Arabs — and to make every effort to strengthen Syrian-Palestinian relations.

[Jabbar] How do you view the implementation of the latest Soviet plan for a solution to the Middle East crisis, particularly as the Soviet proposals were in response to U.S. plans for a settlement?

[Ad-Dali] The PDRY Government has issued a statement supporting the new Soviet proposals for a solution to the Middle East crisis. These proposals furnish another proof of the firm Soviet stand in supporting the Palestinian cause and Arab solidarity. We believe that the cohesion of the Palestinian revolution within the framework of the PLO and Arab solidarity will create favorable conditions for imposing a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and will topple all capitulatory plans and solutions aimed against the Palestinian cause.

[Jabbar] How far has progress gone toward achieving unity between the two parts of Yemen?

[Ad-Dali] The leaders of the two parts of the homeland are continuing their efforts to reunite our Yemeni people on solid bases and in a peaceful and democratic manner. During the past

period important achievements have been accomplished on the road to unity. The most important of such achievements is the formation of the Yemeni Supreme Council and the permanent committees on various fields. The leaders of the two countries are working in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding and constant coordination to achieve the hopes and aspirations of our Yemeni people toward reuniting our land and people.

YAR

Shipping Source Reports Port Conditions Normal
GF130637 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
13 Aug 84

[Text] A responsible source at the General Institution for Ports and Sea Transport has indicated that navigation in the YAR

territorial waters and ports is normal and that it has not been subjected to any impediments since 6 August. In a statement to SABA, the source said that 20 ships arrived or departed from the port of Al-Hudaydah during the past 2 days. Among these, six arrived from the north and five arrived from the south. Nine other ships departed, five of which were heading toward the south and four toward the north.

Quoting the crews of the ships arriving, the source said that they did not experience any hazards on their way. The source stressed that navigation in the territorial waters and international waterways in the vicinity of the Yemeni coasts is normal and that dozens of vessels pass in both directions without any difficulties.

Mubarak Addresses Second Expatriates Conference
NC110938 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0833 GMT
 11 Aug 84

[Speech delivered by President Husni Mubarak at the Ceremonies Hall in Cairo University on the occasion of the opening of the Second Egyptian Expatriates Conference — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Dear brothers and sisters, sons of Egypt: If I tell you that I am happy to attend this great national meeting, I would be expressing my true feelings in the depths of my heart and conscience. I do not conceal from you that the timing of my working tour to Yugoslavia and my return was such that I would be in Cairo before 11 August [applause] to attend the ceremony of opening this conference. Everyone knows that I am not fond of a lot of talk because of my firm conviction that work and achievement are the most eloquent words to the masses who have heard much and have waited long. [applause] The people are yearning for a great awakening which will shorten the road, compensate for the past, rebuild in a manner affecting development and progress in our daily life, and realize our aims for a dignified life, happy home and virtuous family enjoying all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and protected by the laws.

We have actually embarked on a new positive stage along the path of the national struggle to rebuild Egypt — the Egypt which belongs to us — the Egypt which belongs to all Egyptians on the land of Egypt and to all Egyptians outside Egypt, even though they may be thousands of miles away. The affiliation to the sacred soil of Egypt does not recognize geographical and international borders and it is not defined by time and generations; it is the affiliation of love and gratitude; it is the affiliation of the one, interlinked, cohesive family; it is the affiliation of pride and elation in the dear land which provided the first civilization for human society thousands of years ago.

This general conference of Egyptian expatriates, being convened in Cairo for the second time, today is the best expression of the Egyptian affiliation. Therefore, I was most eager to be with you to exchange views and to debate everything which might add something new to the consolidation of the structure and the deepening of the effectiveness of affiliation. If affiliation to Egypt is an ebullient storm in the hearts, then national responsibility behooves us all to express our affiliation by fruitful work, illuminate thinking, and by the faith, discharge the duty in building Egypt as the noblest national task.

Dear brothers and sisters, dear compatriots, during my speech at the first conference, I presented you with 10 points for discussion. I remember having said that these were not a plan for action, but merely ideas to be pondered during the meetings of the committees at the conference. I followed the discussions which took place and the resolutions of the [first] conference. I carefully studied the positive steps undertaken by the ministry in close cooperation with you, and through its constant contact with your associations abroad. These steps have been successful and I think they constitute a good start for a long march.

The establishment of the Egyptian Expatriates' Corporation for Investment and Development proves that we are translating our

words into deeds. Egyptian expatriates have invested approximately 15 million Egyptian pounds into this corporation. It is a very promising sign that there are about 3300 shareholders in this corporation. These shareholders are drawn from every social stratum, each of them having contributed what his income allows.

This, in my opinion, reflects two significant matters:

The first matter is that Egyptian expatriates have conviction and confidence in Egypt's investment policies — the policies drawn up in line with comprehensive plans for development projects. It is conviction that has brought about confidence. Confidence, in its turn, is the main pillar sustaining the success of any economic policy. Confidence is a seed that blossoms into many fruits. It reflects the faith in stability and the belief that the groundwork we are now laying reflects a sound vision of the future.

The second matter is related to the significance of establishing such a corporation. Investment into this corporation was not of such a magnitude that the state cannot outdo it easily enough. The 15 million Egyptian pounds — investment making up 60 percent of the total capital — are not significant as such. What is significant is that investment took place on a wide scale, with many people participating — some of them with a relatively modest income. Still, they bought shares along with the more affluent people. This is a shining example of the creative cooperation and sense of belonging among Egyptian expatriates everywhere.

As a matter of fact, this is equally evident if we look at the number of the participants attending this conference, who came to Egypt at their own expense from more than 27 countries all over the world.

I would like to stress here, with all honesty, that Egypt supports its expatriates abroad, and is not after their money. Egypt appreciates every overture made by its expatriates.

Such overtures may contribute materially to Egypt's reconstruction. This would be a favorable outcome that we encourage. Nonetheless, there is a major reason behind the promulgation of the law on emigration and care of Egyptian expatriates and the establishment of a ministry for this purpose. This reason was mentioned throughout the provisions of the law; namely, the state is dedicated to looking after the interests of Egyptian expatriates and to strengthening their ties with Egypt. For instance, the first clause of this law says that permanent or temporary emigration does not interfere with the constitutional or legal rights of the expatriate as an Egyptian citizen of Egyptian nationality. [applause]

Brothers, sisters and dear sons of Egypt: I was pleased to hear about the establishment of an Egyptian Expatriates Union. It has been decided to hold the union's meetings in Cairo. Its only source of financing is members' subscriptions. The establishment of this union means that you are proceeding in accordance with organized planning. It means that you are laying down the sound foundation for the growth of great collective action which knows how to scientifically define the problems confronting it and to use scientific methods to solve these problems. It is my view that our

primary interest should be safeguarding the Arabic language, Arab culture, national and pan-Arab heritage, and the spiritual ties among the immigrants, which we should spread among new generations.

I am not, as you know, one who makes quick decisions. My approach is to reach a decision after a thorough study of all aspects. I believe that there are two important subjects which deserve a thorough study: the first is the foreign manpower markets, the extent of the ability of these markets to absorb manpower, and the development of these markets' need for this manpower. This applies to the current foreign manpower markets, which have attracted our sons, and the new markets, which we have not yet penetrated. Connected with this is the study of the effects of immigration on the Egyptian economy and dealing with these effects in a way permitting the continuation of immigration under normal conditions befitting our sons and at the same time safeguarding the internal requirements for the development plans. This is a very important issue and its short- and long-term effects must be studied. I am confident that some members of this conference have sufficient knowledge and expertise to make a very useful contribution to this issue, which, I repeat, is very important. According to my information, there are already some studies in this regard. However, I hope that this great conference will prepare a comprehensive scientific report giving an integrated picture to help the government make its decisions. It is not sufficient that this report should be linked only with the nature of the educational programs and the diversification of the positions of technical training and their development. This is the first subject.

The second subject, which I also consider as worthy of study and connected with the first subject, is the consideration of the establishment of a special apparatus having all the technical capacities to guide our youth who wish to immigrate temporarily or permanently to the work places in various countries and to advise them about job opportunities and the new conditions of life they will face and the other needs of our youth aspiring for new horizons. I believe you will not hesitate, in giving a sound opinion about ways of achieving this noble aim.

Brothers and sisters: If I address my speech to one group of you, who are participating in promoting development in the Arab world, I will first express my feelings of pride and appreciation for the great task you are performing in various parts of the Arab homeland to serve the Arab people. This is a great task because it strengthens the social, productive, and economic links among millions of the sons of the Arab nation. This task is dictated by Egypt's pioneer role in addressing Arab issues. [applause]

You and the world know that Egypt's policy seeks to reconcile and not to divide; to unify and not to fragment; and to close ranks, improve ties and deepen relations. However painful the current Arab picture is, I am still greatly optimistic that a sincere Arab awakening, an awareness of the dangers of this situation, will inevitably emerge. [applause]

The clear fact realized by the Arabs is that the foreign powers will not change their stand on our fateful issues unless we change our attitude and exploit all Arab resources and potential, which are great and effective, to make the international community

respect the Arab nation's stand. I do not want to cite others as examples. Whatever their domestic differences are, these others constitute one force and one view in confronting fateful issues.

I thank God that Egypt has not relinquished and will never relinquish its pan-Arab responsibilities by pooling all its political and diplomatic potential and exploiting its strong international standing in a sustained struggle that has not stopped for the establishment of Arab rights, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's right to their land and to self-determination [applause]. This stand is clearly respected and appreciated in the foreign capitals, both in the West and the East, and in various international forums.

This position is respected and appreciated in every capital, be it in the West or East, as well as in various international forums. It is a position which does not assume the form of propaganda. It is an effective reality which has produced positive results acknowledged by all parties concerned with the numerous crises that have swept the Arab position. Egypt's word was always crucial and had the upperhand in the sound decision and method.

Brothers and sisters, I do not think I need to say that your Egyptian affiliation dictates to you that you should be the advocates of a unified Egyptian stand regarding Egypt's pan-Arab issues. This, however, should under no circumstances mean that you give up your private ideas or your ideological and political affiliations. This is your principal constitutional right in our democratic system. [applause] I mean you should all raise one Egyptian flag [applause] above all differences. Your flag should embody your unity and strength while defining your stand on our objectives and future. [applause]

The Egyptian in Canada, Australia, and in any other country is the same Egyptian in the Gulf and Algeria. He is the same Egyptian in any Egyptian village. The family which is united over the noble objective is stronger than any deviation. Independence, sovereignty, and nonaffiliation to any foreign force represent our pan-Arab objective. Political openness for the world — West and East — without any infringement on the freedom of Egyptian decisionmaking or on our national dignity is also a pan-Arab objective. The productive economic openness, ensuring investment guarantees, increasing production, developing the national economy and achieving self-efficiency in the sphere of agriculture all are pan-Arab objectives. The implementation of the economic and social development plan, including the rationalization of the public sector, the encouragement of the private sector and the development of services are all pan-Arab objectives. The all-out confrontation of the housing crisis, the reconsideration of the education policy, and the increase of oil and tourism revenues are all pan-Arab objectives. The protection of our democratic life and freedom of opinion as well as the inclination of Egyptian media to serve the citizen, and the understanding of all problems and their available solutions are pan-Arab objectives. The relentless endeavors for the sake of peace and the protection of peace is a pan-Arab objective.

I do not think you, who represent the Egyptian gatherings in well over 27 states — Arab and foreign — would differ with me over the fact that these objectives are sound. You also agree with me on the need that we all should rally around them for the sake of

Egypt's loftiness, Egypt the mother of all its sons and generations.

All of you are aware that we live in a world of conflicts, conflicting forces and international and regional ambitions. Let us be frank in admitting that some foreign and other currents and trends did not calculate that Egypt would remain strong and a leader despite the life and material losses it sustained in four fierce wars. These losses have had their adverse effects on our economic structure but to the surprise of all, Egypt raised its head high and endured the enormous sacrifices with much patience. Egypt began rebuilding and recompensating with utmost efforts for the past. This did not detract from its international position, the respect of its word, courage of its decision and the purity of its conduct. [applause]

Brothers and sisters: It was therefore natural that we should feel, but without being taken unaware of, undercurrents or ostensible currents outside the border which attempted to depict wrong impressions of our foreign stands, international relations, and economic policy. However, it is clear that these waves, which appeared several years ago, have recently decreased and dwindled. Their effects have changed in the face of the steadfastness of the people of Egypt and our straightforward course of clear external and internal decisions and in the face of stability, the supremacy of the constitution, and the rule of law. I reiterate that our policy is clear and we have no policy other than the declared policy. The right of the Egyptian man for work and ownership and his right to embark on economic activities are guaranteed and are protected by the law and Constitution. [applause]

Perhaps what I have reiterated to you today is a foregone conclusion. However, I considered it necessary to repeat it to you because you are Egypt's ambassadors in all parts of the world so that you might be familiar with all conditions. An Egypt of security, stability, and democracy is the practical answer to any wrong allegation. Your meeting today is the decisive proof that Egypt stands lofty with the minds and shoulders of its faithful sons.

Brothers and sisters, you have come home after the elections for the new People's Assembly took place. I have no doubt that you have followed these elections, their outcome and what was written about them abroad. Through what you read and what your relatives in Egypt told you, you certainly have formed the right opinion about these elections. The freedom of the electorate was completely safeguarded throughout these elections. The judiciary supervised all the procedures guaranteeing the sovereignty of the law. You can see for yourselves the full freedom of expression enjoyed by the writers of every party in Egypt.

Let me assure you again of my unshakeable conviction that political democracy is the only way to safeguard a society trying to establish social justice and facing many hazards, the foremost of which is the tremendous population increase. [applause]

The interest shown by Arab and foreign public opinion in what is taking place in Egypt reflects Egypt's important role in the Arab region and in the Third World. We are trying to set a good example and a leading experience based on firm ground — on our respect for human rights. My hope is that the political performance of the parties will enhance democracy. My hope is

that the political parties will manage to reorganize themselves in a way that permits youths to decide for themselves which political course is better for their country. This will turn the parties into a multitude of schools for political, social, and economic thought. They can thus turn out a new generation that is conscious of the prerequisites for democratic performance. The main goal of democracy is to prepare its citizens for proper participation in government through legitimate constitutional means. This is how the coming generations will familiarize themselves with the proper democratic principles. Democracy cannot flourish without respect for its noble principles. Democracy means respecting other opinions, safeguarding national cohesion, striking a balance between the rights of the citizen and those of the state and keeping the equilibrium between individual freedoms and security needs. Democracy means that a difference of opinion does not lead to the slandering or defaming of the other party.

I am aware, dear brothers and sisters, that we still have a long way to go before this is achieved. In fact, I am always referring to it as the hard road. But I am fully confident that we are on the right track and that the enthusiasm of Egyptians — irrespective of their intellectual stands — will keep them on this hard road, because this is the right road. [applause]

I would like this conference to include in its committee's agendas a means for providing you with the details of what is going on here. You should always be properly and truthfully informed. Truth never misses its way to your hearts and minds. As long as Egypt addresses itself to your mind, it will always remain in your heart.

Brothers and sisters, I would like you to know that I have maintained the narrowest limits when addressing your honorable conference. Talk with you should be multifaceted and the continuing responsibility of all of us as citizens demands that I should bring up many issues with you. The time factor, however, permits me only to outline some important problems. All I hope is that the conference members will spare no time or thought to make this great national assembly a positive and practical addition to our structure that will realize a new leap toward providing the most successful ways of protecting the Egyptian abroad and toward the consolidation of the spiritual and ideological ties among sons and grandchildren everywhere.

The people of Egypt are the people of an integrated personality. They are the people of noble culture and spirit. They are the people of unity and solidarity.

They are the people of national unity. If these qualities are found in a people, distances will never separate their sons. I implore God to grant us his care and protection until all our forces are permanently united by the bonds of love and loyalty — love to Egypt and loyalty to everyone who has worked and is still working for Egypt. God's peace and blessings be with you. [applause]

Mubarak Speaks On Explosions in Gulf of Suez
NC101219 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1158 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said that Egypt will prevent the ships of any country

that is proven to have participated in causing the explosions which occurred in the Gulf of Suez, from passing through the Suez Canal. This was contained in the president's reply to questions asked by foreign journalists and correspondents upon his return to Cairo today.

Replying to a question on the responsibility of Libya and Iran for what has occurred in the Red Sea, despite the fact that Iran announced it was not responsible for the explosions, President Husni Mubarak said: I cannot be sure of that.

Replying to another question on the existence of mines in the Suez Canal, the president answered: We have not found anything thus far.

The correspondent said: But you said yesterday that there were explosives in the Red Sea.

The president answered: The Red Sea extends from the end of the Gulf of Suez up to the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb.

Replying to a question as to whether Egyptian waters are free of mines, President Husni Mubarak said: Yes, most certainly.

In reply to another question about preventing ships belonging to the state responsible for planting the mines from passing through the Suez Canal, the President said: We shall apply Article 10 of the Constantinople Agreement.

He added: We are trying to have many states join us in this respect. We have approached Britain, France, the United States and Italy.

Asked if consultations are being held with Saudi Arabia and Yemen regarding this, the president said: You can ask Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Abu Ghazalah on Mining Investigation

NC101317 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, told journalists: We are looking for material evidence to pinpoint the state responsible for the explosions [in the Gulf of Suez].

Addressing journalists at Cairo International Airport upon President Husni Mubarak's return [from Yugoslavia], Abu Ghazalah said there is some evidence indicating that either Iran or Libya is responsible. The evidence is that the explosions occurred following the passage of certain ships belonging to Iran and Libya through the Gulf but, thus far, there is no material evidence to prove this.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said we have the right to answer these acts in the way we deem fit. We have defined the areas where the four explosions occurred and the damage resulting from the explosions. We have also defined the time of the passage of some Iranian and Libyan ships in the canal. We are 70 percent sure that these ships carried out the operation.

Abu Ghazalah said that no mine has been found so far. The entire area must be surveyed to make sure it is clear of mines. We plan to contact Saudi Arabia and other states but we have made no decision yet.

Abu Ghazalah said he believes the matter is serious but not as serious as described by the international news media. We have resorted to the United States and other states because the canal is an international waterway that does not concern Egypt alone. He explained that Egypt is analyzing the information it has gathered in cooperation with other states about this operation.

Referring to Iranian parliament speaker Rafsanjani's statement that Iran will inflict harm on the states that help Iraq, Abu Ghazalah said the mining of the Red Sea was in revenge for Iraq's attack on the oil refinery at Khark Island.

Abu Ghazalah also noted that Egypt believes that Libya's cooperation with Iran in carrying out this operation was due to the situation in the Gulf, where Libya supports Iran.

Abu Ghazalah said that the Islamic Jihad organization, which has claimed responsibility for the explosions, is the same organization which blew up the U.S. military headquarters in Beirut and other installations in Beirut. This organization has connections with Iran. Egypt is certain that it perhaps has a hand in the operation. There is a suspicion that it has cooperated with Iran in carrying out the operation.

Abu Ghazalah reaffirmed that the Suez Canal is clear and safe for navigation.

***Ali Statement on Mines**

NC101433 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Following President Husni Mubarak's departure from Cairo airport this afternoon, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt will follow up on the subject of the mines in the Red Sea. He told journalists that if it happens once more, we would be able to identify the state that has planted the mines.

Replying to questions by foreign newsmen and correspondents, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: We shall reach this result through the aid of technical means. Coordination will be made with the Defense Ministry with the participation of the Egyptian Armed Forces in the search for the mines; coordination will also be made with the states that will participate in this operation in Egyptian waters.

'Ali pointed out that Iran radio's welcome of the mining operation of the Red Sea indicates that the Iranians might have participated in the operation for many motives, including the obstruction of oil exports through the Red Sea as is the case in the Gulf.

'Ali said that the search operations for mines will continue in other external areas because what has taken place has not only affected the Gulf of Suez but also the strait of Bab el-Mandeb. He said: I believe that some measures must be taken in connec-

tion with the two waterways, and we must prepare ourselves to secure navigation in the Red Sea.

Italy Assistance Requested

NC111354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1342 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Egypt today officially asked Italy to participate along with other countries in removing mines from the Red Sea. The request was made when Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received (Dis Longilo), the Italian charge d'affaires in Cairo. It is known that Egypt also asked the United States, Britain and France to participate in clearing the Red Sea of mines.

AFP: Specialists Examine Explosives

NC120754 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug 12 (AFP) — Egyptian specialists are examining explosives that were found two weeks ago in the Red Sea, and are seeking to determine the "maker and user" of the devices, the weekly *AS-SIYASI* reported today. The report marked the first time that the press here has said that the explosives had been found in the Red Sea, where mines are believed to have damaged at least 15 ships since early July.

Last week, President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that no such explosives had been found. The government will publish the conclusions of the inquiry "as soon as a detailed examination is concluded," *AS-SIYASI* said.

AL-AKHBAR Comments on Explosions

NC130611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Commenting on the explosions in the Red Sea, the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* editorially says: No doubt that certain quarters are responsible for the explosions which occurred in the Red Sea. The paper adds that the Iranian officials have often reiterated that they are not involved in such explosions. Therefore, the paper says, it is incumbent upon the international community to unveil the perpetrators responsible for committing such imbecile acts.

Continuing, the paper wonders about the objective behind such weird behavior of fomenting chaos and instability in this vital strategic region of the world. *AL-AKHBAR* affirms that the world at large needs a stable Red Sea so that all world states can benefit. Hence, the immediate U.S., French, British and Netherlands response to participate in clearing the Gulf of Suez of Mines.

Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz Arrives on Official Visit

NC120932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0907 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo today on an official 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. In a statement made on his arrival at Cairo Airport, Tariq 'Aziz expressed pleasure at visiting Egypt. He said: During my meeting, I will convey to President Mubarak the greetings and appreciation of his brother President Saddam Husayn.

He added: The visit will give me an opportunity to meet again with President Mubarak and also with brother Egyptians, to get acquainted with my colleague Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and to bolster ties of cooperation with him.

He described his visit to Egypt as a natural one to a fraternal state. He said: We have agreed on exchanging visits to follow up our developing relations in all fields and to exchange views on various issues concerning the Middle East, whether it be the Iraqi-Iranian war or the various Arab problems of interest to both countries.

Answering a question on the mines that were laid in the Red Sea, the Iraqi foreign minister said: I do not claim to have the right to determine responsibilities. Determining responsibility depends on the results of the investigations reached by the brothers in Egypt. On the other hand, I cannot determine responsibility from the legal and practical views, but we suppose that those parties who are benefitting from the operation are the ones who did it.

Answering another question on the possibility that these operations are the result of Arab differences and on the possibility of holding an Arab meeting to formulate an Arab strategy to protect the security and stability of the Red Sea, which is in fact 99 percent an Arab sea, Tariq 'Aziz said: There are in fact many negative results of Arab differences. I personally do not believe, however, that what has happened in the Red Sea is the result of such differences but rather was the act of those countries which have encouraged terrorism and have upset security and stability.

In reply to another question on this subject, the Iraqi official said: Legally, I do not claim to determine responsibility, but the countries which have encouraged terrorism and instability in our region are Iran and Libya. This is the official policy of these two countries. They are proud of this policy, its human nature [as received], and its achievement to their way of thinking. But this does not mean a legal judgment for it is the responsibility of the Red Sea littoral states to determine the responsibility.

He added: What has taken place in the Red Sea causes concern and strongly warns of the need for serious action at the Arab and international level to end this irresponsible behavior toward the peoples of the region and international interests, including Iran's insistence on the war. The war does not constitute a stand vis-a-vis Iraq only, but constitutes a threat to security, peace and stability not only in the Gulf region but also in the entire Arab homeland and the Middle East. This affects international interests and world stability.

The Iraqi foreign minister said an Arab strategy is required on the various essential issues, including the Arab seas and shipping routes in the Red Sea and the Arab Gulf.

Answering another question on the extent of the various Arab countries' commitment to the joint Arab defense pact, particularly in relation to the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Iraqi foreign affairs minister said: We are happy with those who have stood by our side. We must not look at the Arab situation with absolute pessimism; however, Egypt, which is one of the largest Arab countries, has stood on Iraq's side and other Arab countries have stood alongside Iraq. Let us make all of this a cause for optimism and not pessimism. He added that the Libyan and Syrian example cannot be considered as the Arab example. We consider the Egyptian example, and also that of Jordan and the brothers in the Gulf countries, as the Arab example.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who received Tariq 'Aziz on arrival, welcomed the guest and expressed his pleasure at this meeting. He said: In addition to my official capacity, I express the personal feelings I have toward Iraq's people and leadership. I consider this visit a good beginning for increased cooperation and support between Egypt, Iraq and the Arab brothers.

The Iraqi guest is scheduled to meet during the visit with President Husni Mubarak, Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. Official talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will start tomorrow afternoon.

'Aziz, 'Ali Meet

NC121823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that Iraq is studying the details of the nonaligned states' peace plan. He added that Iraq supports the Egyptian initiative for achieving peace presented on behalf of the nonaligned states. In a statement after his meeting with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali at 'Ali's office this afternoon, Tariq 'Aziz said the talks dealt with the bilateral relations that are constantly growing between the two countries, and with the need to follow up these relations in all areas.

He said the talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and recent developments in the area. He pointed out that he explained to the prime minister the current situation in Iraq and Iraq's powerful preparations to confront any possible new Iranian aggression. He added that he extended an invitation to Kamal Hasan 'Ali on behalf of the Iraqi Government to visit Iraq to continue discussing bilateral relations between the two countries and to promote them in the various areas. Tariq 'Aziz said Iraq has been continuously calling for and encouraging cooperation with fraternal Egypt in all fields. He said that differences in political views and opinions should not be an obstacle to fruitful cooperation in various fields.

On the recent events in the Red Sea, Tariq 'Aziz said his visit to Cairo has nothing to do with these events, because the visit was agreed upon before these events took place. He pointed out,

however, that the views of the officials in the two countries are similar.

Regarding bilateral coordination between Egypt and Iraq, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister emphasized that his country supports this coordination. He said that despite the fact that Iraq does not border on the Red Sea, his country nevertheless supports coordination between the Gulf states and Iraq to ensure the security and stability of the Gulf. He said his country also supports any Egyptian proposals or ideas for similar coordination on the security of the Red Sea, which is an Arab lake, and that cooperation is necessary for guaranteeing freedom of navigation in it.

Tariq 'Aziz then dealt with the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front. He emphasized the solidity of the Iraqi stand, describing it as very strong and reassuring. He said his country is prepared to confront any development. Tariq 'Aziz also affirmed that the aggressive Iranian program against Iraq has failed because of Iraq's steadfastness on the one hand, and because of mounting Arab solidarity with Iraq and the increasing international understanding of the Iraqi position that is based on a true desire for peace, on the other.

The Iraqi official pointed out that the danger of the Iraq-Iran war expanding to the rest of the area has attracted international attention and interest. He said the war has led to an understanding of the Iraqi viewpoint and to the exposure of the aggressive Iranian stand, as well as to an understanding of the peaceful Arab and Iraqi position.

Replying to a question on peaceful opportunities for ending the Iraq-Iran war, Tariq 'Aziz denied that there are solutions in the true sense of the word, pointing out that the situation in Iran is now confused and the true options of the Iraqi regime are not known.

Mubarak Receives Tariq 'Aziz

NC131100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0948 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA) — At Al-Qubbah Palace this morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Tariq 'Aziz made a statement after the meeting, saying that he had communicated an oral message to President Mubarak from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. In the message, the Iraqi President expressed his thanks and appreciation for Egypt's pan-Arab stands, Egypt's assistance to Iraq in its just battle against Iran, and Egypt's sincere endeavors for peace. 'Aziz added that the message dealt with Iraq's sincere desire to promote relations with Egypt in all walks of life. Continuing, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that he also exchanged views with regard to all problems in the area, adding that the Iraqi and Egyptian views are very close on many issues. He pointed out that during the 2-hour meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, an atmosphere of understanding and amity prevailed.

In his statement, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that the relations between Egypt and Iraq are

excellent, covering all the political and economic fields, adding that Iraq is endeavoring to develop these relations.

Tariq 'Aziz announced that there is no mediation in the real sense of the word between Iraq and Iran, because Iran rejects any mediation. He said that Egypt and other sides are carrying out mediation attempts and initiatives, but that all these have met with Iranian intransigence. He said that had the Iranian leadership weighed things with reason it would have stopped the war. The Iranian leadership, he added, entertains covetous and adventurous designs. Tariq 'Aziz added that Iraq is confident about the economic and military situation, and appreciates the Arab and international support which all contribute toward establishing peace.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Cairo yesterday and held a meeting with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. It is worth mentioning that the Iraqi foreign minister's visit to Cairo comes following President Mubarak's visit to Yugoslavia during which he discussed ways and means of finding a political solution to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

Further on Visit of Turkish Defense Minister

Yavuzturk Continues Cairo Contacts

TA111616 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk is continuing to hold contacts in Cairo, the Egyptian capital. He visited the Egyptian Air Force Command this morning and then toured the Cairo Air Base and defense installations.

Mubarak Receives Turkish Minister

TA121032 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has said that Egypt wants to develop relations with Turkey. Mubarak received Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk, who is on an official visit to Egypt, and said that he will visit Turkey at President Kenan Evren's invitation. During the meeting, Yavuzturk gave Mubarak a friendship message from Evren. Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah was also present at the meeting.

Yavuzturk will conclude his tours of military installations near Cairo today. Tomorrow, he will be received by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and then he will hold his second meeting with Abu Ghazalah. Yavuzturk will return to Turkey on 14 August.

Mubarak Confers With U.S. Representative

NC130916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received at Al-Qaubbah palace this morning William Gray, U.S. representative and vice chairman of the Congressional Black

Caucus. Attending the meeting were Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, and U.S. ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotis. The meeting was later joined by Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade, and 13 members of a U.S. team specializing in the spheres of finance, banking, and trade.

The U.S. delegation arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday as part of an African tour which will also take it to Senegal, Cameroon, and the Ivory Coast.

In a statement upon emerging from the 45-minute meeting, Gray said that he discussed with the president a number of issues regarding his work as vice chairman of the Sub-Committee for Foreign Operations, and the issue of mines in the Red Sea. He added that President Mubarak expressed his concern over the issue of mines. He also pointed out the significance of the issue to the United States, particularly to U.S. public opinion and the Congress.

Sudan's As-Sayyid on Nile Valley Activities

JN121928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (SUNA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received here today Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker 'Izza ad-Din as-Sayyid, who is currently visiting Egypt. Following the meeting, 'Izz ad-Din said that he and the Egyptian prime minister discussed arrangements for the Nile Valley Parliament's new session in Cairo in late October and the convening of the popular organizations constituent congress of the Nile valley in Cairo. He said: Tomorrow I will meet with Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub to work out an agenda for the Nile Valley Parliament session.

'Izz ad-Din pointed out that the convening of the Nile valley parliament and the popular organizations congress will be preceded by a local rule conference in the summer resort of (?Aqiq) in eastern Sudan in September. This conference will be attended by leaders of the executive and popular action in Sudan and Egypt. Twelve research papers will be presented dealing with popular local rule and ways to support it in both countries, both countries' expertise in this field and the role of local rule in supporting integrational action.

'Abd al-Majid Returns From Paris, Makes Statement

NC101920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid returned to Cairo this evening following a 3-day visit to Paris. On his arrival he said he will submit a report to President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of his talks in France. He said that during the visit he handed French President Francois Mitterrand a message from President Mubarak. He also explained to the French president the situation in the Red Sea and Egypt's request for the dispatch of French naval experts to participate in surveying the area. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that France has complied with the Egyptian as well as the Saudi requests for assistance. The situation is under complete control.

He added that we are anxious to cooperate with the friendly states to put an end to any new development and face any eventuality.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his talks in France also dealt with the situation in the Middle East, African issues, and strengthening bilateral economic cooperation. He said that he briefed President Mitterrand on the outcome of President Mubarak's visit to Yugoslavia.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that a delegation of French naval experts is scheduled to arrive in Cairo tomorrow for a meeting with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

Ghali on Soviet Mideast Proposal, PRC Visit

NC111804 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today said that Egypt does not object to the Soviet Union's participation in settling the Middle East crisis. Before leaving Beijing Airport at the end of his visit to China, Ghali said Moscow's proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East is a good initiative. Ghali said Egypt and China have joint stands on the main international problems, particularly the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and North-South cooperation. Ghali noted China's strong support for the Egyptian diplomatic efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Gulf war.

Ghali Statement to AT-TADAMUN Reported

NC102056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] London, 10 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Israel must realize the consequences of its continuing provocation of Arab feelings and its disregard of the various appeals issued by the international community and by its main ally the United States. In an exclusive statement to the London-based Arabic language magazine *AT-TADAMUN*, Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian-Israeli contacts concerning the Tabah problem have stopped since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He affirmed that Egypt will not concede what it considers an historic right of sovereignty and will not relinquish one grain of sand, no matter how long the contacts last. Dr Ghali said that lately the stalemated situation concerning the Tabah problem was also a direct result of Egypt's Arab stands

and its concern for the Arab interest. This reflects the Egyptian viewpoint which links the national and pan-Arab interests which Egypt believes are one and cannot be separated.

Regarding the idea of convening an international conference for resolving the areas crisis, Dr Ghali said that Egypt supports this idea completely but the problem lies in the fact that the possibilities of convening such a conference appear to be slim vis-a-vis the U.S. and Israeli rejection and are almost nonexistent, at least for the time being.

Replying to a question as to what Egypt requests from the Soviet Union during the present phase and following the restoration of the ambassadors between the two countries, Dr Ghali said that Egypt now expects the Soviet Union to be more flexible and positive in supporting the peace efforts and to play a constructive role in this domain through its relations with both the local parties, such as Syria and the Palestinian organizations and the international parties, such as the United States, because reducing the tension in the Middle East will contribute to a breakthrough and agreement in other areas and domains.

The basic point of weakness in the Arab stand is represented by the lack of a comprehensive agreed-upon concept that can be adopted as a practical course for moving toward rescuing the area from the consolidation of the Israeli occupation and settlements as well as from the danger of exhausting human and economic resources in the Gulf war. He expressed the hope that the Arabs will have the ability to overcome this weakness in their position vis-a-vis the challenges of reality that is now threatening the future of the Arab world.

Cabinet Discusses Gulf War, Mubarak SFRY Visit

NC122100 Cairo MENA in English 2050 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug 12 (MENA) — The Cabinet met under Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali tonight for a debate on the Middle East and the Iraq-Iran war developments in the light of the outcome of President Husni Mubarak's recent visit to Yugoslavia.

Besides topics related to internal and supply policies, the meeting takes up recommendations made by the High Committee on Investment concerning investment contribution to development projects.

The Cabinet session, which lasted more than three hours, dealt with the different political external and internal subjects on the (?agenda).

Communique 1,553: Small Maritime Target Hit

*JN101626 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Communique No 1,553 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While celebrating its victories, our heroic Armed Forces proudly stand against the forces of the Iranian regime in order to protect our chaste soil from the filth of the rapacious aggressors. The results for last night and today are the following:

1. Our forces used artillery to pound a number of selected enemy targets opposite our forward positions east of Basra, scoring very accurate, effective hits. Our forces destroyed 17 vehicles of various types, a number of infantry positions, and 1 field command position. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed one 106-mm gun and one hardware stockpile.
2. At 1335 today, our brave naval forces attacked and destroyed a small maritime target. Flames were seen rising from the target.
3. One of our forward units sighted and fired on a number of enemy vehicles and men opposite its positions in the central sector, killing seven and wounding others. One vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were killed. Our forces also destroyed one machine gun and one hardware stockpile.
4. One was killed and one troop shelter was destroyed in the Maysan sector.
5. The spiteful Khomeyniite clique shelled the suburbs of Basra and Mandali with heavy artillery last night and this morning. One house was damaged in the Basra suburbs.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 August 1984.

3 Iranian Planes Downed, 5 Maritime Targets Hit

*JN110712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0650 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. He will send against you a heavy gale to drown you because of your ingratitude. [Koranic verse]

At dawn today a hostile maritime convoy was discovered in the Khowr-e Musa area, in the northeastern Arab Gulf, protected by a number of fighter planes. Our brave air and naval forces confronted the convoy, and an air and naval battle ensued. With outstanding coordination and a bold, successful plan, our heroic eagles clashed with the frustrated enemy planes in a dogfight and downed three F-14 planes at 0742 today [0342 GMT]. The planes were seen falling in flames after being hit. They were swallowed by the Arab Gulf waters.

At the same time, our brave naval forces dealt crippling blows to the hostile targets. This morning, our forces hit and destroyed,

one after another, five large maritime targets that were subsequently seen in flames. Our air and naval forces are still clashing with the enemy forces in the air and at sea in that area.

God is great! Glory and pride to great Iraq and its victorious leader! Victory is to Iraq's heroic Armed Forces! Defeat and ignominy to the spiteful Iranian enemy! Victory comes from God!

[Dated] 11 August 1984

End of Naval Battle Reported

JN111019 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1002 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad 11 Aug (INA) — It has been learned here that the air and naval battle which began in Khowr-e Musa this morning ended when the Iranian planes and vessels fled the battlefield. A military source told INA that the Iranian forces left behind five maritime targets burning and sinking into the Gulf waters. He added that the Iranian side failed to save any of the targets that were hit.

The source affirmed that all Iraqi planes and vessels returned safely to base after hitting five maritime targets and downing three Iranian enemy planes.

An Iraqi military spokesman said here earlier that Iraqi planes this morning shot down three F-14 enemy planes in a dogfight and that the planes were seen plunging into the Gulf waters in flames. The spokesman also said that Iraqi naval units were also able to destroy five large maritime targets in the Khowr-e Musa area and that the targets were seen burning.

Communique 1,554 on Battle

*JN111704 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1602 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Communique No 1,554 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces, which have forged epics and glories in confronting the Iranian aggressors in order to defend great Iraq and the future of the glorious Arab nation, will continue with God's help to score victories on land, at sea, and in the air, while the enemies of peace and right will remain disappointed and defeated. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. At dawn today a hostile maritime convoy was discovered in the Khowr-e Musa area, in the northeastern Arab Gulf, protected by a number of fighter aircraft. Our brave air and naval forces confronted the convoy, and an air and naval battle ensued. In accordance with a coordinated and daring plan, our valiant fighter aircraft clashed with the frustrated enemy aircraft in a dogfight and shot down three enemy F-14 planes at 0742 today.

At the same time, our brave naval units dealt strong, surprise blows to the hostile maritime targets, hitting and destroying five large maritime targets at successive times this morning. Dense

columns of smoke were seen billowing from the targets, and explosions were heard in the area where the strike took place. A state of terror and confusion prevailed over the enemy as a result of its utter defeat and the losses that its naval and air forces sustained today. The enemy desperately tried to save what remained of its hit and destroyed targets. Our heroic eagles and the brave men of our Navy confronted the enemy and forced its forces to flee without attaining their objective. They left behind the five destroyed maritime targets, which were seen sinking into the waters of the lofty Arab Gulf. All of our daring fighter aircraft and the able naval units returned safely to base, brandishing the banner of victory, loftiness, and pride.

2. One of our forward units shelled enemy positions opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield and pounded them with all types of weapons, inflicting losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

3. One of our forward units used all types of weapons to pound an enemy observation post opposite its positions in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying it and hitting its occupants.

4. Two assembly points and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. The criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery this morning. Some damage was inflicted by the 19 shells which fell.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1984.

Press Reports Combat

JN120720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0526 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — The newspapers *ATH-THAWRAH* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* have emphasized that strikes against maritime targets in the Persian Arab Gulf ports will continue and become more effective until the Iranian regime accepts peace. They stress that the results of yesterday's sea and air battle in the Khowr-e Musa area have proven the superiority of Iraq's Air Force and the effectiveness and capability of its naval forces. This came in two editorials today, commenting on the results of yesterday's battle in which three F-14 aircraft were downed and five hostile maritime targets were destroyed.

ATH-THAWRAH says: This epic has indicated the size of our military and moral capability and the decisive superiority over the enemy. It has also tangibly emphasized the development of our armament and combat capabilities as well as the efficiency and good performance of our fighters. It points out that this battle was an abject defeat for the Iranian regime and will be added to its continuous defeats on land, at sea, and in the air.

ATH-THAWRAH describes the results of yesterday's battle as a new catastrophe that has affected the Tehran regime to the very core. It adds: These results have also expressed this regime's impotence and deteriorating military and psychological conditions, and will lead to further confusion and disorder among its ranks.

It reiterates that Iraq's decision to blockade Khark Island and other Iranian ports in the area is decisive and will continue to be observed.

It adds: The Iraqi forces are implementing this blockade and are tightening the noose around the Iranian regime's neck. These forces are in the highest state of alert and preparedness to deal crushing blows to the enemy and destroy its targets on land, at sea, and in the air.

Concluding, the paper notes that the effective actions carried out by the air pilots and naval men have confirmed that the Iraqi forces, with all their corps and formations, are now stronger and more capable than before and that the initiative is still in their hands.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: The blow dealt to the Iranian regime in the Khowr-e Musa area has reaffirmed the superiority of our Air Force, the effectiveness of our naval force, and both the skill and ability of our men to tighten the siege on Iran's ports until Iran's economy is strangled.

It adds: This blow was an eloquent lesson for the Iranian regime, its allies, and those dealing with it. Iran will continue to be unable to achieve its hostile aims as well as those of its allies no matter how many stimulants it is given.

Concluding, the paper stresses that such blows will continue and become more effective until the Iranian rulers accept peace.

KUNA Reportage

LD121242 Kuwait KUNA in English 1109 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 12 (KUNA) — Two Iraqi newspapers affirmed Sunday that Iraq will continue its strikes against naval "targets" in Iranian ports until Iran accepts peace.

The newspapers *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, and *ATH-THAWRAH* were commenting on the air-naval battle yesterday in Khowr-e Musa in which Iraq said it downed three F-14 Iranian warplanes and destroyed five naval "targets", the usual term Iraq uses for ships.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stressed that "the blow dealt to the Iranian regime in Khowr-e Musa had reaffirmed the superiority of our air force and the effectiveness of our naval force."

The paper added the strike was "a lesson for the Iranian regime and its allies who are dealing with it", concluding that Iraq will continue such strikes and their effectiveness will be strengthened until Iranian leaders resort to peace.

ATH-THAWRAH paper said yesterday's battle was "a fresh disaster for the Tehran regime", and affirmed that the Iraqi decision to impose a siege on the Iranian main exporting oil terminal of Khark and other Iranian ports "is a decisive and continuous resolution that is carefully being implemented by the Iraqi forces."

Military Chiefs Warn Iran Against Aggression

Air Force Commander

JN111146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1128 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — The commander of Iraq's Air Force and air defenses has warned that the Air Force will deal devastating, painful blows to selected targets deep inside Iran if the Iranian forces commit aggression against Iraqi territory and territorial waters. In a statement to Baghdad radio a short while ago, the commander added that the Iranian losses will be very grave, particularly since Iraqi forces are carefully monitoring the Iranian forces' movements.

The commander pointed out that the air and naval battle which raged this morning in the Khawr-e Musa area was remarkable. The Iranian forces were surprised by the high combat ability of the Iraqi Air Force, which shot down three F-14 planes and forced the others to flee.

The commander asserted that the Iraqi Air Force is extremely alert and ready to pounce on the enemy and utterly destroy its forces and positions.

All Ships Targeted

JN120935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — The commander of the naval force and coastal defense has said that his command has been monitoring Iranian attempts to enter a maritime convoy into Bandar-e Khomeyni since Thursday.

Commenting on the results of the air and sea battle which took place in the Khawr-e Musa area yesterday, he told Baghdad radio today that the Iranians attempted to use deceptive tactics to let their maritime convoy pass. He indicated that the Iraqi monitoring has accurately defined the enemy's intentions and method of work. Therefore, the Iraqi naval force intercepted the Iranian convoy and destroyed five ships.

He warned that Iraqi missiles will be fired at any ship that tries to enter the operational zone or approach the Iranian ports.

It is noteworthy that yesterday's battle resulted in destroying five ships and downing three Iranian F-14's.

Communique No 1,555 Reports 11-12 Aug Actions

JN121612 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,555 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 12 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With outstanding courage and efficiency, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their activities on the front, recording great epics in defending glorious Iraq. The results for last night and today are the following:

1. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicles east of Basra, killing or wounding five enemy troops and destroying four vehicles, one weapons emplacement, and one hardware stockpile.

2. One of our combat patrol units attacked a number of enemy positions and troop assembly points in the central sector, destroying four weapons emplacements and killing or wounding those manning them. One infantry position and one hardware stockpile were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

3. One weapons emplacement, one observation post, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. Insisting on continuing its aggression, the mean enemy shelled the townships of (Biyarah) and Shandri with heavy artillery in both the morning and afternoon today. Fifteen shells fell on the two townships, damaging a number of gardens near (Biyarah).

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1984

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Cairo on Official Visit

JN120630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0606 GMT
12 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, left Baghdad for Cairo this morning on an official visit at the invitation of 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs.

Tariq 'Aziz will hold talks with Egyptian officials on the developing bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common concern.

The visit is part of the continuous consultations between the two fraternal countries.

Ramadan Delegation Leaves for Amman 13 Aug

JN130634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0605 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left for Amman this morning at the head of a delegation on an official visit to fraternal Jordan.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the Iraqi delegation's visit to Jordan is part of the meetings and consultations among the Arab brothers to coordinate stands in service of the Arab nation's supreme interests and to consolidate Arab ranks against the vicious conspiracies that are being concocted against the Arab nation. Ramadan added that talks with Jordanian officials will focus on bilateral relations and ways of promoting cooperation in the spheres of economy, transportation, communications, trade exchange, housing, and reconstruction in service of the two fraternal countries' joint interests.

Ramadan said that during his visit to Jordan he will brief the Jordanian brothers on the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and will emphasize Iraq's continued welcome of any

effort to establish peace and the Iraqi people's readiness to defend their land and confront any new adventure the Iranian regime intends to carry out.

The Iraqi delegation accompanying the first deputy prime minister comprises Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction; the under secretary of the Oil Ministry; the under secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications; and other ranking officials.

Mining of Red Sea Blamed on Iran, Libya, Israel

JN120817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* has accused Iran, Libya, and Israel of mining the Red Sea.

In a detailed study published today, the paper says that two ships, one Iranian and one Israeli, which passed through the Suez Canal toward the Red Sea en route to the Arab Gulf a few days before the mines started to go off, threw the mines into the waters along their course. It indicates that Israeli aircraft might have dropped mines in the Gulf of Suez.

The paper notes that three Libyan ships also passed through the Suez Canal at the same time as the Iranian ship, which indicates that Libya is not far from the operation. It adds that cooperation in mining the Red Sea is an extension of cooperation among the three sides to commit aggression against Iraq and obstruct navigation in the Gulf.

The paper indicates that this operation is aimed mainly at shaking stability in the region, spreading confusion in it, and dragging it into the whirlpool of an unknown future. It adds: The more specific aim though, is to obstruct navigation in the Suez Canal and Red Sea and intimidate ships and tankers against sailing in them so that the sides that directly benefit from these two waterways — namely, the Arab sides supporting Iraq — will be harmed.

Concluding, the paper calls on the Arabs to confront collectively such subversive operations, stressing that this will guarantee their success in foiling the aims of these new hostile operations.

Kurdish Opposition Voices Support for Ba'th Party

JN111223 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Kurdistan Revolutionary Party Central Committee has reiterated its high appreciation and evaluation of the Ba'th Party in lending humanitarian support for the just revolution of the Kurdish people in Iranian Kurdistan and for the Iranian opposition forces.

In a statement issued after its 18th regular meeting, the Committee said that the tragedies, afflictions, and destruction which befell the Iranian people as a result of the racist, sectarian policy of the agent Khomeyniite clique will not stop unless the dens of this clique are wiped off the face of the earth.

The Central Committee decided to reinforce the frontlines facing the unjust Iranian regime's forces. It will continue forming bases for the Popular Army in order to absorb Kurdish volunteers and enlighten the masses on the current circumstances and their role in realizing victory.

During its meeting the Central Committee discussed the latest Arab and international developments. It blessed the outstanding steadfastness of the Iraqi people, their Armed Forces, and the Popular Army fighters under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn as they determinedly defend Iraq's sovereignty and unity and inflict further defeats on the unjust Iranian regime's forces.

OPEC Delegation Postpones Visit to Baghdad

GF121546 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (WAKH) — The WAKH correspondent in Baghdad has learned that the visit by the OPEC delegation led by Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, to Baghdad this week has been postponed until next month. The Iraqi Oil Ministry today received a cable from Al-'Utaybah to this effect.

It should be noted that the OPEC delegation, which included Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries, and Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, is currently making a tour of a number of OPEC countries which has so far taken it to Iran, Kuwait, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

National Assembly Asks IPU To Discuss Mines Issue

JN131107 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly has asked that the issue of planting mines in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea be listed on the agenda of the 72d IPU conference to be held in Geneva on 24 September.

This came in a cable National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad sent to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, speaker of the YAR People's Constituent Assembly and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union Council. Na'im Haddad said in his cable that the security of the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea is an indivisible part of pan-Arab security and that the Iranian regime must be condemned for its new crime of planting mines in the Red Sea and undermining the region's stability in the service of imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Army Commander, Delegation Return From USSR

JN102130 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Amman — Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the military delegation accompanying him returned to Amman tonight from Moscow following a visit to the USSR at the invitation of Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister. During his visit, the commander in chief met with Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet defense minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and held cordial talks on issues of mutual concern.

The commander in chief was received on arrival by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib and his aides, and several high-ranking officers.

AR-RA'Y Suspects U.S. Role in Red Sea Mining

JN130803 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Red Sea: Mining, Sweeping," *AR-RA'Y* says: It is certain now that mining the Red Sea has succeeded in achieving its first and most important objective — namely, opening the Red Sea waters to Western naval forces, particularly those of the United States. We said previously that it is wrong to seek the identity of those who are responsible for laying these mines without concentrating on those who are benefiting from this process. This is because we are aware that the interests of certain world powers cannot be realized or continue in the region unless tension, instability, and muscle-flexing continue to prevail. We also previously noted that those who filled the Arab region with mines and made a point of detonating them at the appropriate time and in the appropriate place are also responsible for mining the Red Sea.

In view of the continuous surveillance of this important maritime passage and the advanced technology applied to the type of mines used, it is useless to try to convince anyone that this mining is a terrorist action that has been carried out by a terrorist group. The Red Sea mining was scientifically organized and required high capability and advanced experience to implement it. *AR-RA'Y* adds: We confirm here that any attempt to absolve the United States of the crime of laying the Red Sea mines will certainly fail because this failure is revealed and confirmed by the speedy U.S. dispatch of naval units to the Red Sea. Since the United States had similar and identical experiences in Vietnam and Nicaragua, its new experiment in the Red Sea and its method of dealing with the mining makes us wonder what will follow the concentration of its naval presence in the territorial waters of a number of countries bordering the Red Sea.

AR-RA'Y concludes: To remove suspicions and to reveal the entire truth, we had hoped that these countries would have called for a meeting to discuss this issue and would have made the mine-sweeping an international operation in which all concerned parties could participate. The real danger currently lies in the

fact that those who benefit from mining the Red Sea — and perhaps those who have perpetrated the crime — are those who are currently undertaking the so-called mine-sweeping operation. This casts shadows of suspicion and fear and shows the assistance rendered to be more conspiratorial than a real help.

'Ubaydat Meets Iraq's Ramadan in Closed Session

JN130845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Amman, 13 Aug (INA) — A closed meeting was held here a short while ago between Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat. They discussed bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab region, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war. Ramadan arrived in Amman this morning on a visit to Jordan.

Trade Minister Guarantees Security of Pipeline

JN110714 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
11 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[By JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Jawad al-'Anani has reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to build an oil pipeline between the Iraqi oilfields of Al-Hadithah and Aqaba, saying the security of the project is guaranteed. Speaking at a lecture in Amman on Thursday evening, the minister said economic and political considerations make it imperative to build the pipeline. For Jordan, Dr. al-'Anani said, the difference is between a revenue of \$400 million to \$500 million annually from the pipeline and the alternative of having to spend \$200 million to \$250 million to build a 24-inch pipeline to pump imported oil from Aqaba to the refinery at Az-Zarqa. At the present, Jordan's petroleum needs are met by Saudi crude oil supplied through a pipeline by the Trans Arab Pipeline (Tapline) company. When the Tapline supply is stopped, as it is scheduled to next year, Jordan's oil bill would amount to \$700 million, the minister said. Hence the need for the pipeline.

The minister did not spell out the political consideration for the \$1 billion project, but said that Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister and the man in charge of economic projects, will be arriving in Jordan on Monday to continue discussions on the project, as well as on other forms of economic cooperation.

Dr. al-'Anani was in London last month, at the head of a joint Jordanian-Iraqi team, to discuss with American, British and French financial institutions, Western loans to build the pipeline. The U.S. Export-Import (EXIM) Bank is committed to guarantee about \$500 million to the project and the other half of the cost is expected to be raised from British and French banks. After the London talks, however, Western press reports spoke of differences between Iraq and Jordan on the one hand and the likely financiers on the other over the security of the project. Whereas the Arab side wanted iron-clad guarantees that the pipeline will not be attacked by Israel, the Americans were not forthcoming on the issue, the reports suggested.

Asked about such guarantees at his lecture, the minister told his questioner: "There are guarantees. But I will not tell you about them." He did not elaborate.

On other issues of economy, Dr. al-'Anani said the main challenge facing the Jordanian economy at the present is its management. A turn of 120 [as published] degrees is needed in this respect from the practices of the last 10 years, he said.

The government's "top priority is to preserve what we have achieved already, and this could be best done by reviving business and confidence in our economy, and by increasing exports," he said.

Dr. al-'Anani called for a clear policy on exports and stressed the need for taking protectionist measures by the government to support exports.

The minister said the time has come for establishing a government body to ensure support for Jordan's exports, and he called for taking calculated risks to do this.

"There is no economic decision that is 100 percent correct," Dr. al-'Anani said. "But this is a time when we have to take clear-cut decisions. Jordan needs a very clear financial policy to steer the economy."

"Before, in the fifties, it was easy for the government to blame problems faced by the economy on the weather," the minister told his audience. "Not nowadays. We had a drought this year, but nobody is saying this is our problem."

Dr. al-'Anani said one of Jordan's current problems is the lack of liquidity. "In 1975 liquidity grew by 40 percent due to loans and external income," he said.

"But now it is less than the average of annual growth, although it should be double the figure."

Dr. al-'Anani called on the business community to have more confidence in the economy. "This is a time to buy and to invest — not to sell."

"This is a buyer's market," he said.

The minister disclosed that negotiations are underway to export vegetables to the European Economic Community (EEC), but said that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, would have to reduce its cargo fees before such a deal could go through.

Dr. al-'Anani also discussed problems facing tourism in Jordan, and emphasised the need for a new mentality to market tourism.

He said that if Jordanians could be persuaded to spend their holidays here once every two years, instead of abroad, Jordan would go a long way in supporting its tourism industry at home.

Currently Jordanians spend JD 80 million to JD 100 million abroad, the minister said, and it half of this amount could be spent here, that would be a big step forward.

In his lecture and the discussion that followed it, the minister also made the following points:

— Successive Jordanian governments did not usually have the time — while in office — to develop their own economic philosophies.

— Marketing in Jordan is the most backward sector in the country, and it needs to be changed.

— The government should install a new economic programme where the excellent is rewarded and the offender is punished.

— That "for Jordan to go back to depend upon agriculture as a way of supporting our economic system may not be the best option available before us."

— That "our problem in Jordan is not that of a poor, developing country but that of a country which does not know what to do with its products. And that with better management and more economic movement, we could solve many of our problems."

— The feverish talk about corruption in the country is not new. After each economic change in Jordan there was something wrong: So many bad cheques after the land rush in the mid seventies, and the so many princes of finance after the establishment of the Amman stock exchange.

Briefs

Four New Ambassadors Named—Amman (J.T.) — The Jordanian Government has named four new ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry, the *JORDAN TIMES* learnt Friday. According to the decision 'Awwad al-Khalidi is appointed as Jordan's ambassador to Greece, Muhammad 'Affash al-'Udwan as ambassador to Spain, Jamal Khutat as ambassador to India and Hisham ash-Shawwa as ambassador to Brazil. [Text] [Amman *JORDAN TIMES* in English 11 Aug 84 p 1 JN]

Imports, Exports Decrease — Jordanian imports decreased last year by 39,184,000 [figure as published] Jordanian dinars as compared to imports of the preceding year. Sources in the General Statistics Department mentioned that Jordanian imports last year totalled 1,103,310,400 Jordanian dinars while imports the preceding year were 1,142,493,400 Jordanian dinars. On the other hand, Jordanian exports decreased last year by 53,952,800 Jordanian dinars as compared to the preceding year. Jordanian exports last year totalled 210,574,700 Jordanian dinars while exports during the preceding year reached 264,527,500 Jordanian dinars. [Text] [Amman *AD-DUSTUR* in Arabic 12 Aug 84 p 3 JN]

Birri Reportedly Not in Damascus, To Visit Soon*NC110531 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Text] A knowledgeable source last night dismissed reports that Minister Nabih Birri has left for Damascus. The source added that Minister Birri chaired the Amal Political Bureau meeting yesterday afternoon. Nevertheless, the source said, Minister Birri is expected to visit Damascus soon.

'Ranking' Syrian Official Might Visit Beirut Soon*NC120555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] Political sources have revealed to the Voice of Lebanon that a ranking Syrian official might arrive in Lebanon within the next 48 hours for talks with senior Lebanese officials on various issues, particularly the mountain security plan.

Arab League's As-Sid in Beirut for Talks*NC121723 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] Hammad as-Sid, representative of the Arab League secretary general, arrived in Beirut today. He will hold talks with Lebanese officials prior to a visit to Lebanon by Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general.

League Compiling File on South*NC130808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT
13 Aug 84*

[Text] Hammad as-Sid, representative of the Arab League secretary general, has stressed that the Lebanese issue will receive priority treatment at both the coming Arab summit and Arab foreign ministers meeting.

As-Sid told the Voice of Lebanon that the Arab League is compiling an economic and political file about the Lebanese south to submit it to the coming summit.

As-Sid will meet at 1030 with the prime minister, who arrived in Beirut from Tripoli. This morning, As-Sid met with Fu'ad at-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general.

Jihad Claims Mining; Denies Iran, Libya Involved*NC130931 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 13 Aug 84*

[Text] Beirut, Aug 13 (AFP) — A man identifying himself as a member of the Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad today said his organisation was responsible for the mining of the Red Sea, and that the operation had also covered the Suez Canal.

In a call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau here, the caller, who did not identify himself, said that 192 mines had been laid in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal by a "team of frogmen," and had been "crowned with success."

He rejected suggestions that Iran or Libya may have been responsible.

Up to 16 ships, various reports say, have hit underwater devices in the Red Sea since mid-July, at its southern and northern ends. The latter runs into the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

British and French ships and U.S. helicopters are on their way to the Red Sea, to hunt for mines at Egyptian request.

On July 31, a man, saying he was phoning from Cyprus, had first claimed the operation for Islamic Jihad in a call to the AFP headquarters in Paris.

Today's caller said neither Iran nor Libya "had anything to do" with the mine-laying, which was carried out "in the name of the defence of Moslems everywhere in the world."

U.S. officials have linked the activities of Islamic Jihad, which became known for a series of attacks on U.S. and French troops in Lebanon, with the Iranian Government.

Islamic Jihad would soon prove for a second time that it would remain "the strongest" the caller warned. The July 31 caller had warned of more mining if Western nations continued their "imperialist policy."

Karami on Security Plans, Cabinet Meeting*NC111140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Text] We have just received the following statement made by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following the weekly meeting he had with President Amin al-Jumayyil at the Presidential Palace today:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We discussed the existing situation and developments in the area. I can therefore affirm that the salvation decision is forging ahead and is irrevocable. The implementation of the security plan began in Beirut with successful and tenacious steps. The situation on the contact lines and the elimination of barriers and roadblocks by the Army confirm that the march is forging ahead strongly toward liberating Lebanon in an all-embracing manner.

As for the mountain plan, in light of the Cabinet's decision and in light of the current studies being conducted by the Army — including preparations and measures to implement the plan in stages — I can certainly say that the national unity government was formed solely to restore legitimacy to Lebanon. Therefore, we want to make sure the Lebanese citizen can rest assured that the artillery and rocket shelling has ended, that all fronts are calm, and that Lebanon has regained its democratic face. It is true that statements which are being made here and there are healthy signs which should not upset anyone. They demonstrate ideas with regard to the projected issues. These issues are being discussed, but only what the Cabinet agrees upon will be implemented.

Hence, the president and I conferred on internal political reforms and on the need for expediting their implementation.

[Unidentified reporter] Can we assume that the government will embark upon a future move?

[Karami] This is true. Following our steps with regard to the security plan, we promised in our government statement that we will make political arrangements to reform whatever is necessary in the system.

[Reporter] Will this be presented on Tuesday?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the Cabinet session on Tuesday will be general and will discuss all these matters, including the issue of the south. [end recording]

Emergency 14 Aug Cabinet Session Postponed

*NC131056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
13 Aug 84*

[Text] Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munaynimah has announced that the emergency Cabinet session, which was scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed to a date to be fixed later. He did not give the reasons for the postponement. However, certain sources said that the Cabinet session has been postponed to give a chance for further studies and consultations to be conducted concerning a number of the basic projected issues.

Linked to Ministers' Ailments

*NC131159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
13 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] The Cabinet meeting scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed because of Minister Nabih Birri's sudden indisposition. Minister Junblatt also said he cannot attend tomorrow's session because of a slipped disc. This is the second time Minister Birri has suffered from an ear inflammation only few days before the Cabinet was to discuss the south. It is noteworthy that the defense minister is currently being treated for an ailment and that former President Camille Sham'un is outside the country.

Karami Addresses Officials in Tripoli 12 Aug

*NC121207 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received official and popular delegations. He held talks with certain administrative and military officials in the north. Addressing the delegations, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] The security plan represents the will and interests of all citizens. If the plan is implemented with the agreement of everyone, it will be a blessing for everyone. But if we differ, none of us can say that he is capable of securing the people's interests. And fall into no disputes, lest ye lose heart and your power depart. [Koranic verse]

Hence, we call for cooperation and solidarity as well as for ensuring happiness for everyone. The security plan will be implemented in Tripoli, God willing, so that this town can enjoy security and stability. Everything will be worthless in the absence of security. The security plan should not be imposed on the people, as this will not be in the interest of society. We, therefore, should convince ourselves and love each other so that God Almighty may grant us his blessings and save us from the ordeal.

I do not know why we differ. If we differ over a basic issue, we must all be prepared to rectify our course so that everyone can be convinced that the interest of this country can only be attained by the solidarity of its sons. And fall into no disputes, lest ye lose heart. [Koranic verse] What more failure do you need? Our enemy continues to occupy the south, western Al-Biq'a' and Rashayya. How can we liberate our country if we still disagree among ourselves. We are not united. The road to the south is the same as to Tripoli, Beirut, Al-Biq'a', Al-Awwali, Tyre, and Sidon. We need unity so that we can liberate all these areas from the enemy which is occupying our land and which is carrying out abnormal practices against our kinfolk. I believe you have heard what is going on in the south, western Al-Biq'a' and Rashayya. They are blocking the roads and torturing the citizens. Is that not enough for us to work hard to liberate the south? How can we liberate the south if Tripoli is the scene of never-ending fighting? Therefore, let us have fear in God, respect the will of our citizens, and cooperate to liberate our country. This is how we can save face, because if we remain like this we will only have ourselves to blame. We implore God to guide our steps for the welfare of our people and for the sake of our dignity, loftiness, unity, sovereignty, Arabism, and independence. God is almighty. [end recording]

LE POINT Cites Birri Favoring Soviet Armament

*NC131731 Ikhin Radio and Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Aug 84*

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has proposed that the Lebanese Army should be equipped with modern Soviet weapons. This is what the French magazine *LE POINT* has reported, saying that Minister Birri discussed this issue during his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Qulaylat Contacts Karami, Religious Leaders

*NC121808 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1630 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, has telephoned Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council; and Prime Minister Rashid Karami. They discussed the political and security situations, particularly in light of the implementation of the security plan. Following these contacts, Brother Qulaylat made a statement to the PRESS NEWS AGENCY. He asserted that West Beirut and Beirut's southern suburb are not a proving ground for the region's plans and projects or for the other face of the security plan.

Brother Qulaylat said the chain of the security problems in Beirut and the suburbs clearly indicates what is being planned for them. He added that it is impossible to disregard the role of Beirut and its inhabitants in any objective, natural, and historical process of rebuilding the homeland's future and unity and of establishing the state on the basis of justice and national participation. Brother Qulaylat further said: I confirmed today to Shaykhs Khalid and Shams ad-Din and to the prime minister that the Al-Murabitun adheres to its declared political, security, and military stand. I said everyone must realize and understand this with regard to providing social and political security for the citizens.

Salam, Junblatt Comment on Talks 12 Aug

NC121515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam discussed current developments with Minister Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah today. He was also Junblatt's guest for lunch.

Meanwhile Junblatt discussed with Army Chief of Staff Major General Nadim al-Hakim and 11th Brigade Commander Colonel Amin al-Qadi the latest proposals pertaining to the security plan for the mountain.

After the visit Salam said that he is always calling for — in the Cabinet, in the Army, and among the citizens — demolishing the contact lines. Salam added: Our views on various matters were identical and we are in complete agreement with Walid concerning national policy.

Minister Junblatt said: We support the decision that the Army and the security forces consolidate security in Beirut and in all the Lebanese areas. As Salam has said, Walid added: There are political and psychological barriers and we hope that these will be removed among the officials, and ultimately in the military establishment, which we hope will have the required reasonable national role.

Further on Junblatt Comments

NC121917 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) Leader Walid Junblatt today received a number of political, military, and diplomatic personalities. He also met with Major General Nadim al-Hakim, Lebanese Army chief of staff; Colonel Amin al-Qadi; and Major Samir al-Qadi. They discussed proposals on the security plan for the mountain.

Junblatt also received [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and Deputy Dr Jamil Kibbi. They discussed a number of current political and security questions.

After these talks, Junblatt answered journalists' questions:

[Reporter] No progress was made during the past week concerning the security plan. On the basis of your well-known frankness and courage, as well as the national leadership you represent, can you clearly explain the reason?

[Junblatt] We support the decision that the Army and the security forces will consolidate security in Beirut and in all Lebanese areas. As our great friend Sa'ib said, there are political and psychological barriers. We hope these barriers will be removed from between the officials, and ultimately from the military establishment, which we hope will assume the required well-known national role.

[Reporter] There is a known official side that is famous for exacerbating the situation in West Beirut, and that in the past 2 days has carried out suspicious operations. Is there a way to stop it within the framework of your national responsibility?

[Junblatt] The official side, the foreign sides, or the numerous intelligence sides will seek to cause many problems in West Beirut — security problems and ideological problems, etc. This meeting and the comprehensive national meetings are the real deterrent for disputes in West Beirut. Naturally, we must be cautious because the situation in Beirut is not normal. All the groups and the parties, including the PSP, should be on their guard so as not to stumble upon the mines laid for them.

[Reporter] The Phalangists are dealing with the issue of the mountain evacuees from a purely sectarian angle; you had frankly said this is a comprehensive national question. What are the clear bases for the return of the evacuees, and why is this issue stumbling?

[Junblatt] We do not want to deal with the question of the mountain evacuees. We cannot differentiate, however, between the evacuees from the mountain and all the evacuees in the Lebanese area. We have concentrated on those from the mountain because we believe that the subject of the mountain will facilitate the return of all our evacuees. But, we cannot differentiate between the evacuees from Sibnay, Al-Karantinah, Al-Maslakh, or the evacuees from the mountain. The question, therefore, is all-embracing and general. A higher evacuees committee that will deal with the evacuees issue in a radical and final manner is necessary.

RFL Reports Differences Between Druze, PSP

NC101149 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] A security report says that a large number of the Druze community's spiritual leaders, who are called the sons of unification [abna' at-tawhid], have held a series of meetings because they were attacked and insulted by Junblatt gunmen. This is because differences of opinion have emerged between the spiritual leaders and the gunmen.

The efforts of Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra and Walid Junblatt have failed. The dispute evolved into intermittent clashes and acts of revenge, particularly in the western Ash-Shahhar area. The community's spiritual leaders have warned of

the consequences if this situation continues, and have demanded that the gunmen leave places of worship and not harass the spiritual leaders. The leaders also demanded that Druze representation not be limited to the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP].

At the same time, differences emerged within the PSP groups between those loyal to Syria and those loyal to Israel. The leadership is now trying to limit and contain the rift. It has been learned that a number of non-Druze PSP members resigned after the PSP decisions and tasks entrusted to the members were confined to the Druze.

In Ash-Shuwayfat, security reports say there are differences between the Druze population and Junblatt's gunmen, as a result of the latter's practices, led by Haytham (al-Juhdi), known as Abu Ash-Shahid. He has demanded money for protection and has threatened those refusing to pay.

MENA Reports Plan for Removing Israeli Troops

NC122013 Cairo MENA in English 1955 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut, Aug 12 (MENA) — The Lebanese Security Committee entrusted with the task of working out a blueprint on means of evicting the Israeli forces from Lebanon has come up with a Lebanese plan on security arrangements in south Lebanon, western Al-Biqā' and Rashayya, providing for removal of these troops and secure Lebanese-Israeli border, reported *AS-SAFIR* newspaper today quoting informed sources here.

Committee Chairman Brigadier Muhammad al-Haj will put up the plan before the Lebanese Cabinet at its Tuesday meeting, the sources said.

According to the Lebanese newspaper's report, Lebanon will be approaching, after finalizing the formula, the different international bodies with a view to reaching an accord on conducting indirect negotiations between Lebanon and Israel on security arrangements in return for the latter's pullout.

Beirut on Israeli Troop Redeployment in South

NC120525 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Political sources in occupied Sidon have said that the Israeli forces might soon be redeployed in southern Lebanon, vacate their positions in the northwest of southern Lebanon, and leave Sidon. The sources added that the occupation forces have withdrawn troops from the coastal line and have kept only five to six soldiers at the Al-Awwali roadblock to support the Lahd militias which are financed by Israel.

The Lahd militias, according to the Sidon political sources, have completely replaced the enemy forces in Sidon and nearby areas. Units of Lahd militias took up positions on the Sidon-Tyre coastal line to support the Israeli forces, particularly in Abu al-Aswad and on Al-Qasimiyah Bridge. It is evident that the Israeli forces have been removed eastward to the ridges which overlook the coast.

The Sidon sources expressed fears that the occupation forces might effect a sudden withdrawal which will result in sectarian fighting in Iqlim al-Kharrib and in Sidon.

Official Authorities Reportedly Holding 700 Persons

NC111314 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The committee investigating the issue of the kidnapped persons today published the names of those held by the official authorities; namely, the internal security, Army, public security, and public prosecution forces. The number of these persons is approximately 700.

Joint Liaison Committee Meets in Beirut

NC111721 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The Joint Liaison Committee, comprising the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Amal Movement, held a meeting in Dar al-Fatwa at noon today. Representatives of the mufti's office also attended.

The committee dealt with the security situation in Beirut, and particularly with the wave of explosions in peaceful and residential areas caused by those opposed to the unity of the national and Islamic ranks in Lebanon. The committee wishes to affirm to the public that it will not hesitate to strike against anyone contemplating tampering with the lives of peaceful citizens. The committee continues to deal with this abnormal situation in cooperation with the influential forces in Lebanon, particularly those in Beirut.

New Islamic Organization Appears in West Beirut

NC101927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] On Al-Fakihani Street in West Beirut a new organization has appeared called the Islamic Tribunal [Al-Mahkamah al-Islamiyah]. Its mission, it is reported, will be to carry out secret activities. In the southern suburbs of Beirut, the central areas particularly, Al-Laylakah, Hayy as-Sullum, and Burj al-Barajinah are witnessing the appearance of gunmen and the establishment of roadblocks of the Amal Movement, Hezbollah, the Communist Party, and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.

PLO Reportedly Reinforcing Presence in Beirut

NC111456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Exclusive information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that the PLO is currently reinforcing its military presence in Beirut. Within this context, the PLO is sending men from Tripoli to Beirut via the Al-Biqā' with false identity cards, which they obtain in Sa'd Nayil or at the Palestinian Mukhyyam Wayval in Ba'labakk.

The information also says that weapons and ammunition are pouring into the Palestinian camps in Beirut, and that these arms are transported from Tripoli by members of the Hezbollah in coordination with the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli.

Palestinian Gunmen Withdraw to Al-Biqa'

NC111147 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 1115 GMT
11 Aug 84

[Text] A Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) source said that most of the Palestinian gunmen deployed in the mountain, southeast of Beirut, left their positions and returned to the Al-Biqa' plain. The source said there were approximately 250 Palestinian gunmen positioned in 'Aytat, Kayfun, and the Bhamdun Mansuriyat. He added that they returned to the Al-Biqa' over the last few days after an agreement among the PSP, Palestinian organizations, and other concerned parties.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards Leave Ba'labakk

NC121203 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 1115 GMT
12 Aug 84

[Text] Reports from Ba'labakk say that groups of Iranian Revolutionary Guards have begun to slowly leave the area with their families. These groups are leaving on big trucks which have arrived from Iran especially for this purpose. These trucks take the overland road from Ba'labakk to Homs and then to Turkey and Iran.

Rocket Fired at Shafiq al-Wazzan's House 12 Aug

NC120523 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 0415 GMT
12 Aug 84

[Text] At 0300 today, a rocket was fired at the house of former Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the Tallat al-Khayyat area in West Beirut. The rocket hit the upper floor of the house, causing only material damage. Army and security forces units cordoned off the area, and investigations are underway to identify the perpetrators.

Further on Amal Ammunition Depot Explosion

NC101214 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic* 1157 GMT
10 Aug 84

[Text] Further to the report we broadcast about the explosion that occurred in the Bi'r al-'Abd area, we have been informed that the men who were inside the depot have been killed or wounded and that nobody outside the depot was hurt.

Firemen and civil defense men have thus far not been able to enter the scene of the incident because explosions continue to be heard. Lieutenant Colonel Fathi al-Hasan, commander of the southern suburb group, and Captain 'Ali al-Haj, commander of the Burj al-Barajinah detachment, have proceeded to the scene of the incident to investigate.

The explosion, which took place at 1345 in the area of Bi'r al-'Abd, occurred in an ammunition depot located on the ground floor of the Sami 'Abbas building near the Ciderella movie theater. Preliminary information reported casualties. However, the explosion was not a large one and some explosions are being heard as a result of the fire in the depot.

Druze Group Claims Credit

NC101425 *(Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
1345 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Tension is reigning in the area of Bi'r al-'Abd because of the appearance of Amal Movement gunmen in the streets following the explosion that occurred this afternoon at an ammunition depot belonging to the Amal movement.

An unidentified person has claimed responsibility for the explosion in the Bi'r al-'Abd area. In a contact with REUTER news agency the person said that he belongs to the Druze Independence Revolutionaries Organization [Munazzamat Thuwar al-'Istiqlal ad-Durzi].

The explosion that occurred at the Amal Movement's ammunition depot in the Hani 'Abbas building left a number of dead or wounded and caused a fire that was put out by fire brigade and Civil Defense men a short time ago.

An Amal Movement source stated that the explosion occurred by mistake while three young men were tampering with an explosive device. The source explained that Husayn Sirhan was killed and two of his colleagues were wounded in the incident.

Explosion Occurs Near Security Committee Office

NC111407 *(Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
1345 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Security sources say an explosion occurred in the Qasqas area at 1605 today, causing only material damage. The explosion occurred at a garbage dump outside the 'A'ishah Umm al-Mu'minin School, west of the entrance to the horse racetrack, about 300 meters from the Security Arrangements Committee Headquarters. Gunmen from the various organizations have appeared in the area.

Attempt to Assassinate Palestinian Officer Reported

NC110937 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 0915 GMT
11 Aug 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' reports that a team from the Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] group crossed into the Al-Biqa' from the Yarmuk Camp in Damascus. The team attempted to assassinate First Lieutenant Fawzi al-Biqa'i, head of the security and intelligence organ of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghi] group in Talbayah yesterday. Al-Biqa'i was severely wounded and was taken to the Palestinian Red Crescent hospital. He was moved to the Damascus hospital this morning.

VOL Reports Murders in Palestinian Camps in South

*NC120945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] The strangled body of Muhammad Mustafa al-Haj Musa was found in the Burj Ash-Shamali Palestinian refugee camp [in southern Lebanon] this morning. The bullet-riddled body of Jamal Musa was also found in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The bullet-ridden body of Salih Abu 'Ayyash was found in the Al-Buss camp near Tyre.

IDF Detains 7 Persons in Southern Townships

*NC101525 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
10 Aug 84*

[Text] The Israeli forces completed the building of a road linking Habbush and Al-Kufur in the An-Nabatiyah district. In another development the Israeli forces have raided the townships of As-Saksakiyah and Kafr Hatta and detained Nabil Ghallush, an Amal military official; Taha Nassar; Samir Hamzah; Al-Haj Muhammad Bandar; 'Abbas Ahmad 'Abbas; Hamzah Fadl 'Abbas; and Fadil Shbib.

Israeli Drone Crashes, Syrians Control Wreckage

*NC120550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] Security reports indicate that an Israeli drone crashed at the Fam al-Mizrab summit in Arz Lubnan yesterday. A parachute and electronic equipment were discovered among the wreckage, which are all now under the control of Syrian troops who cordoned off the area.

Other reports said that dense smoke was spotted in the same area yesterday. This was followed by a huge explosion, caused by the crash of the drone at the mountain summit. A Syrian helicopter arrived at the scene and started surveying the area.

Operations Against IDF in South Reported**12 Aug Operations**

*NC130656 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Aug 84*

[Text] At 1945 yesterday, national resistance members attacked an enemy vehicle patrol near Harat Sayda with rockets and machineguns, killing and wounding some of its personnel.

At 2030 yesterday, resistance men fired an RPG at an enemy patrol near the eastern gate of Sidon. Enemy forces responded with indiscriminate fire and cutting off the Sidon-Jizzin road for some time.

Earlier, resistance men attacked an enemy foot patrol east of Sidon and another at the Al-'Abbasiyah junction in Tyre. All the personnel of the foot patrol were killed and two were wounded in the other patrol.

In 'Abra, resistance men attacked an occupation forces' position. The results are not known because of the security cordon laid by the occupation forces.

VOL: 1 Israeli Killed

*NC120927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that one Israeli soldier was killed at 0700 today and two were wounded when an Israeli patrol was ambushed near the Al-'Abbasiyah road junction in southern Lebanon.

Patrol Attacked in Sidon

*NC121830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Text] The NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent in the south reports that a big explosion was heard in Sidon at approximately 1955. An explosive device was detonated while an Israeli occupation patrol was traveling on the Sidon-Al-Qayya'ah road near (Harasayah) junction. The correspondent adds that heavy machinegun fire began after the explosion. The patrol's casualties are not yet known because the occupation forces imposed a security cordon on the area.

Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked a position of pro-Israeli Lahd militias in 'Abra, east of Sidon with machine guns this afternoon. The casualties are not yet known because of the security cordon the occupation forces imposed on this area.

Attacks, IDF Actions Noted

*NC110537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] Lebanese national resistance fighters have stepped up their daring operations against the Israeli occupation forces in the south. The Israeli position between Al-Khayzaran and As-Sarafand on the coastal Sidon-Tyre road has been attacked with rockets and machineguns. The position soldiers returned the fire. This later developed into a 15-minute clash between the Israeli soldiers and resistance fighters.

An Israeli motorized patrol stormed As-Sarafand town and nearby orchards and arrested well over 10 persons. The Israelis also arrested seven persons in the Ar-Rashidiyah camp near Tyre.

In another development, the Israeli forces carried out search operations in Al-Ghaziya town. They also stormed the township of As-Saksakiyah and arrested a number of citizens.

Tamam Salam on Voice of the Homeland Radio's Goals

NC111558 Beirut Voice of the Homeland in Arabic 1500 GMT

11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tamam Salam, chairman of the Al-Maqasid Islamic Benevolent Association, granted an interview to the Saudi daily *'UKAZ*, to be published Sunday. In his interview, Salam said the Muslim society in Lebanon is grateful to Saudi Arabia for its support and aid to the Muslim citizens who are shouldering the burden of this difficult period.

Salam noted that conflicts among regimes and imported ideologies created the state of Israel in the midst of the Arab world.

Speaking about the Voice of the Homeland Radio, Salam affirmed that there is no political or party motive behind the Al-Maqasid radio, and that its trend is social, cultural, educational, and Islamic — things we constantly seek to achieve.

Trade Minister Confers With Soviet Ambassador*JN121334 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Damascus, 12 Aug (SANA) — Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade, received here today Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Yukhin. Their talks revolved around economic and trade relations between Syria and the USSR. They reviewed means which will lead to continuing, expanding, and diversifying these relations.

Foreign Minister Receives PDRY Counterpart*JN101826 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali at 1830 today. The meeting was attended by Husayn Hatim, head of the Arab Homeland Department, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the current political situation in the region and the latest developments in the Red Sea. The two sides also emphasized the need to further consolidate the ties of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

PDRY Foreign Minister Departs*JN102052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali left Damascus at 2200 tonight following a 2-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', the director of the Arab Homeland Department, the chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry, the PDRY ambassador in Damascus, and the members of the embassy staff.

Al-Ahmar Confers With Lebanese Party Leaders*JN121321 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, and In'am Ra'd from the party's Higher Council. They exchanged opinions on the situation in the Arab arena in general and in Lebanon in particular. They discussed steps being taken to declare the democratic national front in Lebanon.

Comrade al-Ahmar asserted that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syria under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and the president of the republic, will continue their pan-Arab efforts to support the Lebanese people

and the Lebanese nationalist forces. They will continue the national reconciliation march to safeguard Lebanon's independence and unity within the framework of its Arab affiliation and liberate it from the Zionist occupation forces. Al-Ahmar also asserted the importance of declaring the national front, which will reinforce the salvation march and support the national unity government in continuing to implement the political and social reform program in Lebanon.

Comrade 'Isam al-Mahayiri talked about Syria's prominent national role in saving Lebanon. He said that this role represents Lebanon's only option. He expressed the appreciation of his party, the other nationalist forces, and the Lebanese people for this role and for its continuation, because it embodies the distinguished and national relationship between the two fraternal countries through which the two peoples are facing one fate and common interests.

The two sides asserted the importance of joint action in the pan-Arab arena to confront the imperialist-Zionist scheme, to support Syria's steadfastness, to reinforce the course hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction as a base to achieve the national and progressive objectives of the Arab nation, to liberate the occupied Arab territories, and to regain the Palestinian people's firm and legitimate rights.

Ash-Shar' Receives Al-Mahayiri, Ra'd*JN121540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' has received 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, and In'am Ra'd from the party's Higher Council. Their talks dealt with situation in the Lebanese arena, the importance of establishing the democratic national front, and its role in safeguarding Lebanon's unity and Arabism and in liberating its territory from the Zionist invaders.

Arabs With Israeli Identity Cards Boycotted*JN101906 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Golan Heights today decided to boycott all Arabs who have accepted Israeli identity cards and to consider them as alien to the homeland. An AFP correspondent in the northern part of occupied Palestine said that stores were closed in the faces of all those who carry Israeli identity cards. The sons of these people were also prevented from mixing with the pupils of Syrian Arab schools in the occupied Golan Heights.

Initial Report on 12 Aug Cabinet Session

TA120921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Various aspects of the Jewish settlement policy in Judea and Samaria were debated at today's Cabinet session.

Our political correspondent has learned that Ministers Yitzhaq Moda'i and Gid'on Pat wished to hear more details about the new settlement in Hebron. They also requested information about reports that the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs plans to approve the establishment of additional settlements today. Ministers Arens, Ne'eman, and Sharon said that the anti-government criticism on this matter should be reprimanded.

It was said at the Cabinet today that the reports on the Jewish settlement in Hebron have been exaggerated, because the trailers were brought to the place in accordance with earlier resolutions that were deferred only in order to allow the Justice Ministry to investigate the issue of the land ownership.

As for the demonstration staged by the Citizens Rights Movement in Hebron yesterday, the Cabinet was told that the demonstrators outmaneuvered the IDF units by removing placards they had brought to the place.

Our political correspondent has reported that the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch briefed the ministers on security matters. This subject was debated in the Cabinet's capacity as Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

Likud Ready To Set Up Joint Teams With Alignment

TA121151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The Likud ministers have decided to establish joint teams with the Alignment to work out mutually acceptable basic guidelines.

This was stated by Minister Hayim Corfu following consultations by the Likud ministers in anticipation of their meeting this afternoon with the Alignment leaders. He said that in his opinion it is first necessary to work out the guidelines, and only then discuss the issue of who will head the unity government.

Minister Corfu again refuted the argument that the Likud is trying to gain time in the negotiations with the Alignment.

Further Development

TA121710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The Alignment and the Likud have decided to establish two joint working teams. One will formulate proposals on economic and social policies and the other will deal with security-political policy. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this was decided at the end of the discussions held this evening in Jerusalem between the representatives of both lists.

Alignment, Likud 12 Aug Talks Reviewed

TA130520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister says that the talks with the Alignment leaders are progressing well. According to Yitzhaq Shamir, nobody suggested a rotation in the prime minister's position. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said that no change has taken place in the Likud's stance that negotiations should also be conducted regarding the premiership. According to Levi, the Alignment leaders admit now that they are unable to form a narrowly-based government. Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir will meet for a talk, and it seems they will discuss the manning of Cabinet portfolios in case a national unity government is formed. Our correspondent reports that the meeting was proposed by Peres upon the completion of the discussions between the negotiating teams of the two parties last night.

The Likud and the Alignment have decided to set up joint working teams. The Likud decided that its representatives for the political-security team will be Ministers Levi, Sharon and Nisim. Ministers Levi, Kohen-Orgad and Moda'i will be the members of the Likud's economic team. The Alignment will decide this morning upon its representatives to the joint teams.

In yesterday's discussions Shim'on Peres raised the matter of the new settlement in Hebron, saying that decisions on disputed affairs should be made only after the coalition situation is clarified. The prime minister answered this is not a settlement but rather the addition of settlers to a plot of land which belongs to Jews.

The Alignment has rejected proposals by the finance minister to cooperate on a number of economic measures. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik has learned that Yig'al Kohen-Orgad suggested that Gad Ya'aqobi and possibly other Alignment personages also participate in the preparation of the plan on state budget cuts as well as the plan to freeze future wages and prices. However, Ya'aqobi decided there was no point in cooperating with the Likud on single economic measures, that cooperation is possible only if a joint economic program is agreed upon.

Knesset Opens 13 Aug; To Reconvene 'Next Week'

TA131020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The regulating [mesaderet] committee of the 11th Knesset has decided that following today's opening session, the Knesset will not reconvene until next week. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that this morning the committee endorsed the agreement between the large parties to set up two temporary committees: the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee; and the Finance Committee. The proposal by Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen to set up a temporary Immigration and Absorption Committee was not accepted. The head of the Alignment's Knesset faction, Moshe Shahal, asked the Knesset's legal adviser to prepare an opinion on the question as to whether a minister can serve as acting Knesset speaker. Minister Yosef Burg is slated to serve as a temporary Knesset speaker as of today since he is the most veteran MK.

Shamir Discusses Issues With MA'ARIV

TA101324 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
10 Aug 84 p 20

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in his office by Ya'akov Ha'elyon: "Freeze the Settlements? No, I Will Not Agree" — date not given]

[Text] [Ha'elyon] You just finished having a long talk with Minister Sharir. Rumor has it that there is serious opposition to a unity government by some of the Liberals.

[Shamir] That is not true. There is no opposition in the Likud and there never has been any opposition to a national unity government. We called for its establishment in 1977 and 1981; we have never been interested in tactical moves or strategems. We sincerely believe that the State of Israel and the people of Israel are going through an extraordinary period, one that requires an extraordinary national effort to overcome the existing differences of opinion.

[Ha'elyon] At the end of this week — and after the meeting held yesterday with the Alignment members — has any progress been made in establishing a unity government?

[Shamir] It is difficult to say that progress has been made. The talks have just begun. But it should be noted with satisfaction that the idea has prompted waves of reaction among the public from all schools of political thought. The public wants a unity government and it is putting pressure on the parties to follow that path.

[Ha'elyon] What form is this pressure taking?

[Shamir] Various forms. Mainly appeals, talk, reactions. Every politician, who should in any case be aware of his supporters' wishes, because he needs them, will have to take them into consideration. And the politicians are listening to the demands for unity very clearly.

[Ha'elyon] The voices coming from the Alignment tell us that they are also convinced of the importance of national unity.

[Shamir] I cannot speak for the Alignment. However, it is an open secret that there are important circles in it which are opposed to the idea and there are those who are prepared to grudgingly accept it, for lack of choice.

[Ha'elyon] MAPAM, primarily...

[Shamir] MAPAM and circles in the Labor Party that are prepared to accept the arrangement for lack of an alternative. However, they do not see it as something positive.

[Ha'elyon] This being so, will the opposition not foil any chance for a unity government? Is there any chance?

[Shamir] I hope so, although I am not ignoring the obstacles lying in the way.

[Ha'elyon] It is said that you want a unity government, but on the condition that Shamir is prime minister.

[Shamir] The desire for unity is not conditional. The Likud ran in the election with the belief and understanding that it would form the government in Israel, and our aspiration was and is: to head a national unity government.

[Ha'elyon] But are you not ignoring the fact that you are the second largest party?

[Shamir] From the numerical aspect, there is a difference of three seats. But we say that all the political blocs interested in a unity government should participate in such a government. If you calculate those who are interested in it and who want it, you will find that we are the largest party. Furthermore, among the world's democracies there are many examples proving that it is not a hard and fast rule that the leader of the larger list is necessarily also the prime minister. This is the situation in Italy. This is how it was in Germany: Although the Socialist list was the largest, it was a Christian Democrat, in coalition with the Free Democrats, who headed the government.

[Ha'elyon] Nevertheless, why Shamir and not Peres?

[Shamir] The argument about why the Likud, not the Alignment, took place during the election. That is not the argument today, while we are conducting talks over the establishment of a unity government.

[Ha'elyon] Anger has been aroused among large sections of the public. People are saying that you are undermining the president's authority, ignoring the fact that he has already chosen the person who should head the government.

[Shamir] That is not true. The president does not appoint prime ministers. He gives a Knesset member the task of forming a government. Period. If he does not succeed, another Knesset member will try. So, the president's authority has not been undermined.

[Ha'elyon] If both do not succeed, would you agree to a third candidate: Burg or Weizman?

[Shamir] That is a speculative question which is difficult to answer.

[Ha'elyon] Would you agree to the possibility of a rotation between you and Peres?

[Shamir] I do not want to go into that question.

[Ha'elyon] When it comes down to it, neither the Likud nor the Alignment won the nation's trust.

[Shamir] What is trust? The election system does not make it possible to give a clear answer to that question, because there are not only two large parties here. After all, the votes were divided among how many? Fifteen parties? It is difficult to answer, then, to whom the nation gave its trust.

[Ha'elyon] As opposed to this, people are saying that because the Likud won 41 seats, more than predicted, this is a personal triumph for you.

[Shamir] What can I say? I did what I had to do along with all my colleagues. We began the election campaign under difficult conditions: after Mr Begin's resignation and in the midst of attempts to solve economic problems, which were, to a considerable extent, stopped and even undermined by the Knesset's decision to hold early elections.

[Ha'elyon] On the assumption that a unity government is established, what will happen to the concessions — since it is reasonable to assume that the Likud will be required to make concessions — on the issue of Judaea and Samaria and the settlements?

[Shamir] I do not think we will give up principles or anything in our beliefs. It is also possible that we will not be asked to do so.

[Ha'elyon] Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that the settlements will be one of the main issues that will require clarification.

[Shamir] I will not start the negotiations in the pages of *MA'ARIV*. I am sure that the differences of opinion can be overcome and not necessarily through concessions on matters of principle.

[Ha'elyon] Would you agree to a freeze on settlements?

[Shamir] No, I will not agree.

[Ha'elyon] Likud circles have raised the fear that, in a situation in which the Alignment would be a majority in a unity government, a situation could be created — particularly during a crisis — in which the majority would simply "force you to leave" the government. Will you ask for guarantees to prevent such a situation from arising?

[Shamir] I do not think that the Alignment would have a majority in such a government. Second, in a way that does not depend on a majority or a minority, any party can disband the partnership.

[Ha'elyon] When we discussed the future of Judaea and Samaria, the concept of a "Golda arrangement" again surfaced; this would mean that if political decisions are needed in this area, the government would go to the people.

[Shamir] I do not want to enter into negotiations and the formulations that will be proposed.

[Ha'elyon] When you and Peres emerged this week from your first meeting, you described your talk as "frank." Is this not the diplomatic translation of total disagreement?

[Shamir] After all, there cannot be total agreement.

[Ha'elyon] I said total disagreement....

[Shamir] It is true that we belong to two camps that have been conducting a political fight for very many years. But there could be agreement on certain issues.

[Ha'elyon] Such as?

[Shamir] The evaluation of political or economic situations, certain steps that must be taken.

[Ha'elyon] What are the main portfolios you want?

[Shamir] Oh... it is impossible... Well, we will concentrate, first and foremost, on a debate over the issues of principle. Only after we approach some sort of a joint platform will we discuss the Cabinet composition.

[Ha'elyon] Many among the public are wondering how you will be able to work together in the same Cabinet — extremist hawks and extremist doves, religious, and nonreligious?

[Shamir] That is what is so special about a national unity government, in which recognized differences must be overcome. Anyone who enters such a government knows in advance that he will have to work with people whose views are different from his.

[Ha'elyon] Some are saying that the ideal solution is for the two large parties alone to sit in the Cabinet.

[Shamir] I have heard such views. However, in the reality of Israeli politics it would not be fitting for a large section of the public not to be represented in the government. It is true though that the two large parties should be at the center.

[Ha'elyon] The question has been raised because the public is sick to death of the small factions' blackmail. After all, your government suffered greatly from it.

[Shamir] I would not call this blackmail. The posing of demands by partners has always existed on the Israeli scene. There have been quite a few government crises because of demands of this type. But if the two large parties are at the center of the government — without disagreements over routine government activity — it will be easier to overcome the demands, even ultimatums, of the small parties. However, the Likud will keep faith with its partners who were with it in the Cabinet. I am referring mainly to the religious parties.

[Ha'elyon] Despite the impression that some of them are not keeping faith with you?

[Shamir] That remains to be seen. It is also worth remembering the special, I would call it spiritual, closeness between the views of the Likud and the religious public. So that this is not just a matter of coalition convenience.

[Ha'elyon] Even if this involves going beyond the status quo?

[Shamir] The status quo must be maintained and anything further must be debated as it comes up.

[Ha'elyon] How does the agreement to legislate the "Who Is a Jew" law fit in with the danger that this will cause a rift with U.S. Jewry?

[Shamir] My party's position has been known for a long time: We are in favor of halakhic conversion — is that the term? — and I do not think that this will cause a split among the Jewish community.

[Ha'elyon] On another matter: What is your opinion of Yosi Sarid's proposal to MAPAM that he and they should be "conditional" members of a coalition?

[Shamir] In general, something of this sort is undesirable in parliamentary life and it also does not usually work.

[Ha'elyon] Were you surprised by Kahane's election to the Knesset?

[Shamir] To a great extent. After all, he had tried twice and did not succeed.

[Ha'elyon] And your reaction?

[Shamir] I regard this as a negative, undesirable phenomenon. I regret it.

[Ha'elyon] But you will not oppose his support for a narrow government headed by yourself?

[Shamir] I can only say that no government in which I participate will support him....

[Ha'elyon] This being so, will you support the proposal by the Citizens Rights Movement concerning legislation that would restrict the right to be elected to the Knesset?

[Shamir] I have not read the details. It must be examined. In any event, the support for Kahane, which is not large, but marginal, sprang up to a great extent in reaction to the domination by the antinationalist circles over the media. The raucous domination....

[Ha'elyon] It is being said that the Alignment has no need to be concerned about the establishment of a minority government, because it will not be long before the Liberals go over to them....

[Shamir] That is just groundless gossip.

[Ha'elyon] Are you sure of their loyalty?

[Shamir] Yes, there is no doubt.

[Ha'elyon] But Herut circles are claiming that it was a grave mistake not to split from the Liberals before the election.

[Shamir] It was not a mistake, just as it was not a mistake to establish GAHAL [the unification of the Herut and Liberal parties] and then the Likud.

[Ha'elyon] Somebody jokingly suggested not dismantling the election headquarters because it may have to be used again soon.

[Shamir] There is such a possibility. I hope it will not happen. It would be very hard for the country to undergo another election campaign, primarily because of our economic situation.

[Ha'elyon] Speaking of economics, this week industrialists, farmers, and businessmen shouted "help" because the negotiations over the establishment of the government are likely to take a long time. Economic measures have been paralyzed ever since it was decided to hold an election and the economic problems must be solved without delay.

[Shamir] The economic steps must not be delayed until after the conclusion of the negotiations over the formation of the government. All the economic and political groups must create cooperation. Today — and at once! It must not be made dependent on the establishment of a government.

[Ha'elyon] But just today Alignment members expressed opposition to the finance minister's proposal to cut the budget, saying that this is not one of the things a caretaker government is entitled to deal with.

[Shamir] Nevertheless, understanding can be reached among all the groups about the required steps, that is, if they do not take political interests into account. And they should not be taken into account!

[Ha'elyon] Some people are saying that it is essential to cancel the system of index-linkage as one of the measures toward recovery.

[Shamir] It is certainly not to be considered just now; perhaps after we overcome inflation.

[Ha'elyon] This week the Bank of Israel governor disclosed that you — you and Kohen-Orgad — were warned of the worrisome drop in foreign currency reserves. Does this mean that you did not pay any attention to his warning?

[Shamir] We were given the information very close to election day. But even before the election we took certain steps; and after the election, we took additional steps.

[Ha'elyon] Every member of the public is very much afraid that one of the "victims" of the economic recovery process will be personal savings. Can you calm us down?

[Shamir] The government has guaranteed that it will not harm savings. It will keep its word. No government in Israel will harm those savings. This is by virtue of the law passed by the Knesset and because of the moral commitment by all the political groups in Israel.

[Ha'elyon] Can you explain the rise in the number of attacks in Lebanon over the past few days?

[Shamir] I do not think there has been a rise. Over the last few days, to our regret, several soldiers have been wounded. We are dealing with the situation and taking many steps to contain the attacks. There is also appreciable progress in the army of southern Lebanon. The IDF is transferring its responsibility in

more and more fields of activity. We are trying to release the IDF from routine security tasks. The more successful that army is, the more freedom for the IDF.

[Ha'elyon] I cannot avoid the recurring question: When will we leave Lebanon?

[Shamir] Everyone knows that our objective is not to maintain an Israeli military presence but to arrange security arrangements on the border that will prevent a resumption of terrorist attacks against the inhabitants of northern Israel.

[Ha'elyon] Precisely what arrangements?

[Shamir] I cannot go into detail now. Arrangements that will prevent attacks from within Lebanese territory, like the situation today.

[Ha'elyon] And, in the meantime, a security question has arisen in our own backyard: the mines in the Red Sea.

[Shamir] This is not only our security problem, but an international problem and it must be dealt with internationally.

[Ha'elyon] Including Israeli help?

[Shamir] If Israel can help, it will do so.

[Ha'elyon] Do you not regard the mining as a real danger to Israeli shipping to and from Elat?

[Shamir] The danger in the Red Sea is to shipping in general. There is an enormous volume of traffic in these sea lanes. Traffic to Elat is a drop in the ocean.

[Ha'elyon] But our drop.

[Shamir] That is true. But I think that the international measures will solve the problem. Our problem will also be solved in this context.

[Ha'elyon] Over the last few days we have been informed of the Arab countries' intentions to build nuclear reactors and of others that are interested in this. What will our reaction be?

[Shamir] We are aware of this issue!

[Ha'elyon] Something personal: the voices of 'Amos 'Oz [well-known Israeli author] and his friends raised in appeal moved you very much, is that not true? Your reaction was unusual.

[Shamir] That is true. I was very impressed by their calls for national unity, particularly because the appeal came from people who constantly and in an extreme fashion attack the Likud. If they have concluded that a joint government with the Likud must be established, this proves that this really is how the entire Israeli public thinks, with all its differing groups and sections.

[Ha'elyon] Would you say this expresses the feeling that people are fed up with the polarization, the hatred?

[Shamir] Possibly, possibly.

[Ha'elyon] There is a feeling that Herut members are concentrated on one side, not that of the Likud....

[Shamir] I think that is an exaggeration. Perhaps Herut members who belong to one school of thought are much more vocal than other thinkers who do not think as they do, but are more quiet and restrained. I do not know whether they are the majority. If they are the majority, I would call them the "silent majority." But there are many, and they keep quiet, for the most part. This is a general phenomenon in the world.

Shamir Promises Tehiya No West Bank Concessions

TA101345 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has promised Tehiya leaders that he will not make concessions on his stands vis-a-vis settlements and greater Israel. He made these statements while briefing Tehiya leaders on his talks with the Alignment over a national unity government. Minister Yuval Ne'eman said the Tehiya people are concerned over Yitzhaq Rabin's statement on this issue, which was made during the talks with the Likud. Ne'eman characterized Shamir's remarks as good, and he said that the Likud's stands are reasonable.

Other participants in the talks with Shamir told our correspondent Arye Golan that their fears of possible concessions on the Judea and Samaria issue decreased following the meeting. Earlier Shamir held a long meeting with the Herut Knesset members. In this meeting, it was unanimously agreed that it is necessary to continue the talks for a national unity government.

NRP Repeats Stance on National Unity Government

TA120851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0843 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Prior to the Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met with Minister Zvulun Hammer to confirm his stance on the future of a coalition and continued cooperation with the Likud. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Minister Hammer repeated the stance of the National Religious Party [NRP] that action must be taken to form a national unity government. Our correspondent further notes that Minister Hammer will also confer with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres.

National Unity Government Priorities Analyzed

TA131200 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Aug 84 p 8

[Moshe Zaq Commentary: "Husayn and a National Unity Government"]

[Text] During the 3 years in which Menahem Begin sat in the national unity government, its ministers and representatives held many talks with King Husayn. The existence of a national unity government did not prevent the talks from taking place, even

though Menahem Begin always took care to express reservations about them, in that he did not want them reported on during the Cabinet sessions. He viewed them as preliminary, clarification talks, in which the Israeli ministers did not make proposals in the name of the Israeli Government, but only examined the possible stands of the other side regarding "private proposals."

Since this was the case, then Prime Minister Levi Eshkol did not meet with King Husayn, while Abba Eban and Yig'al Alon met with him often. And Golda Me'ir, who met the Jordanian king back in 1965 (before the 6-day war) did not talk with him while she was the prime minister of a national unity government.

Even during the days in which six GAHAL [Herut-Liberal bloc] ministers sat in the government, then Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Chief of Staff Hayim Bar-Lev met King Husayn and arranged the IDF withdrawal from the As-Safi area south east of the Dead Sea.

Therefore the debate between the Alignment and the Likud of whether a national unity government will be free to hold talks with Husayn is completely irrelevant. Such talks are possible and arrangements between Israel and Jordan are also possible under a national unity government. The only possible limitation is that there will be no official negotiations on territorial compromise. If these were normal days, and not a time of crisis, then it would have been imperative to continue the dogmatic, ideological debate between the "historical right" map of the Likud and the "demographic imperative" map of the Alignment. Since time is pressing, however, it is doubtful whether there is any point in establishing work teams to get around the differences between the two maps.

King Husayn recently divulged (in an interview to the U.S. magazine *DEFENSE AND DIPLOMACY*) that in a letter he received from President Reagan, the latter rejects his demand for the United States to support in the United Nations a draft resolution denouncing the Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

The Jordanian king claims that during his visit to the White House he presented the U.S. President with a draft proposal based entirely upon official American statements on this issue, and despite this President Reagan refused to promise that the U.S. delegation in the United Nations would support this proposal if and when it is raised.

Husayn was bewildered about the fact that the United States was not willing to support a proposal which was based on the stands expressed by the United States concerning the settlements. What Husayn fails to understand, however, is understood by the U.S. Government. The U.S. stand concerning the settlements is well known, and it is not willing to add fuel to the fire of anti-Israeli resolutions that are piling up in the United Nations.

The U.S. Government was willing to clash with Husayn on this subject — even though it ardently desired to improve its relations with him — because it understood only too well the meaning of the resolutions that were accumulating in the United Nations, which are so different than the U.S. statements against the settlements.

The same holds true for the internal debate on the question of settlement. There is a legitimate debate about the future map of Israel, but when the establishment of a national unity government is made conditional upon announcing a freeze on settlements, then this has far-reaching political implications.

The freeze formula might be taken as an Israeli admission in the justness of the demand for a complete cessation of the settlement drive. It is true that the two camps want to temporarily suspend all the points of conflict between them and to concentrate on the main objective of curing the economy. Suspending the points of conflict does not amount to a statement on freezing the settlements, with all its political ramifications.

The president will meet today with Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres in a farewell dinner for the outgoing Knesset speaker. The president is well aware of the country's economic crisis. He also knows the legal limitations under which he must operate. Nevertheless, it is necessary that he try to help the leaders of the two large camps overcome their communication problems, because in its present condition Israel cannot survive the 84 days in which, according to the law, they can still try to form a government. The state of crisis which demands a national unity government also demands quick action rather than the normal coalition games.

In order to obtain this objective as soon as possible, time must not be wasted at present on searching for formulas regarding the settlements or future negotiations with Husayn. These questions will have to wait until a national unity government extricates the Israeli economy from its crisis.

Arens on Lebanon, Unity Talks, Settlement

*TAI01835 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1715 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky, in the studio — live]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Can you comment on the continued terrorist activity in southern Lebanon, and the danger resulting from the increasing power of the Shi'ite organizations there?

[Arens] We have no problem with Lebanon's Shi'ite community, nor is there a problem with the Druze, Christian, or Sunni communities. As we know, Amal has an extremist branch that supports Khomeyni, which is trained by people from Iran. They believe Jews everywhere, not only in southern Lebanon, should be killed, and they work in cooperation with the PLO. Anyone who thinks that these Khomeyniites will end their activity the moment the IDF pulls out of southern Lebanon — this is precisely the moment the PLO will re-enter southern Lebanon and begin to shell northern Israel — is wrong, to my way of thinking.

[Shlonsky] So you mean that Shi'ite terrorism in southern Lebanon could expand into Israeli territory as well?

[Arens] The Khomeyniites as a group abhor Western culture and Jews.

[Shlonsky] And was this not so before, too?

[Arens] Look, we did not invent Khomeyni; I think it is simply a mistake to think so. There are masochists among us and others who are prepared to shoulder all the blame. However, we were not responsible for inventing Khomeyni. This is an Islamic phenomenon that extends far beyond Israel and Lebanon.

[Shlonsky] But we brought upon ourselves the anti-IDF Shi'ite terrorism by staying in the south; and today you said this terrorism could reach Israeli territory as well.

[Arens] The center of Shi'ite terrorism is not in southern Lebanon, but in Ba'labakk. Furthermore, the trainers and leaders are Khomeynites, and some of them come from Iran. So those who think that the moment the IDF leaves southern Lebanon, and PLO men begin to shell the Galilee, those Khomeynites will go home to Tehran are, I believe, wrong.

[Shlonsky] You have said quite often in the past that one of the possible solutions to the IDF's stay in southern Lebanon is the establishment of the army of southern Lebanon, and its ability to act independently, without IDF help. How long, do you think, will it take for that army to act on its own?

[Arens] I would not like to set a date. And incidentally, I would say that the more we talk about our leaving within a fixed period of time, the more we exhibit signs that indicate we have no perseverance and cannot endure this campaign, the longer I fear we will stay there. The more we exude great confidence, and the more we explain to all those involved that we will leave when there are adequate security arrangements for the Galilee inhabitants, the sooner we will leave.

Under General Lahd, the army of southern Lebanon has become a developing military factor currently functioning in southern Lebanon. At present they are assuming a great degree of responsibility in Sidon, and are beginning to take control over An-Nabatiyah. I think that to the extent that events in Lebanon can be predicted — and we are well experienced in that — I believe there is a good chance that we will transfer responsibility from the IDF to the army of southern Lebanon gradually. Only when there is a body to whom the responsibility can be transferred will we do this. I know there are people who say that we must simply up and leave, and there is nothing easier than that: to mount the tanks and the Jeeps, and simply flee. The question is what will happen the day after.

[Shlonsky] Are we talking about months or years? Can you give me an approximate estimate?

[Arens] I do not think we are talking about years. You know yourself that there was a time in Sidon when you would file your reports on the grave situation there — that was 6 months ago or so, was it not? Now 6 months have passed, in fact I would say that it happened 3 months ago, and Sidon is far quieter than it was then. I would not say that it is totally quiet, and I do not believe that there is any place in Lebanon that is quiet. Do you know that the southern Lebanese claim that southern Lebanon is paradise compared to the rest of Lebanon? Still, 3 months have passed since those broadcasts — and you will forgive me if I say

that it was not as a result of your broadcasts — and now a substantial part of Sidon is controlled by the army of southern Lebanon, which is doing a fine job.

[Shlonsky] With your permission, let us go on to the national unity government talks. In your opinion, what is the main reason now preventing the establishment of such a government?

[Arens] I believe it will be established. I believe it will be established because I think it is essential that we have a national unity government. I also doubt whether either of the big parties, the Likud or the Alignment, would be able to form a narrowly-based government, or to sustain such a government if it were established. Therefore, I say that it is necessary... [Arens changes thought] I think that in every situation one must think about the alternatives; in every situation and for every problem one must think about the alternatives. Actually there are only a few alternatives and these are definitely worse, so I am convinced that we will establish a national unity government.

[Shlonsky] Does the Likud support the establishment of a national unity government under the Alignment's leadership?

[Arens] Look, the leadership issue is no light matter. I think that on the one hand it is correct to say that the essential issues are the most important. The economic problems and how to handle them; these are the most worrisome problems. On the other hand, it is perhaps convenient to say, and a politician tends to say this, that the question of seats is marginal. I would say that it is not marginal, and it is not insignificant, and therefore I have no doubt that the Alignment people want Shim'on Peres to be prime minister in a national unity government; the Likud people, and certainly I do, want Yitzhaq Shamir to be prime minister.

[Shlonsky] Nevertheless, the Alignment is the largest party and the president gave Peres the task of forming the government. You say that we are experiencing an economic crisis, is it not right for the Likud to make some concessions now?

[Arens] To date we have not talked about this issue. I am sorry, for it is clear that this is an issue for discussion; it is not an issue that can be resolved right away, no matter which way you opt for. Suppose we said: Shamir only — we are not willing to talk about anything else. Unfortunately the Alignment, even prior to the president's decision to go with Peres, said that it is not willing to talk about this issue. I am not a very polished politician, and I am not one of the veterans, but I am enough of a politician to know that in order to establish a national unity government — and it will be established — that matter will have to be raised. I assume that we will talk about it and that we will solve this problem.

[Shlonsky] On this issue, would you be willing to concede your position to Knesset Member Rabin?

[Arens] When the issue of a national unity government was raised before the elections, I said that under no circumstances would I be the cause for preventing the establishment of a national unity government, and this remains my position.

[Shlonsky] There is a feeling, and perhaps it is more than a feeling — top sources in the Likud express themselves to this effect — that the Likud is playing for time, conducting a delaying campaign, so that the Alignment will not be able to meet the timetable set down by the president, and then the Likud will be asked to form a government. Do you agree with this opinion?

[Arens] No, I do not agree. There is no playing for time here, and everyone in the Likud, and also in the Alignment, understands that we are in a situation calling for using all our muscles, and surely our brains, in order to establish a national unity government as soon as possible. However, the problem of forming the government is not simple, and it will take some time; I hope not too much. I would not blame either the Likud or the Alignment for trying to purposefully extend the length of the talks.

[Shlonsky] If the situation is so complicated, how would you explain the decision to establish a settlement in Hebron just now, when all sectors of the Alignment are opposed to settlement in the midst of the Arab population in Judaea and Samaria?

[Arens] You know, sometimes we have some differences of opinion with the media. I do not know if you have been in Hebron lately. I think that the talk of settlement in Hebron, [Arens changes thought] I cannot explain it in any other way but an attempt to create a problem, because, first of all, Hebron is a city, and what do you mean when you say a settlement in Hebron? Hebron is a city in which most of the residents are Arabs, but which also has a Jewish population. We are rebuilding the Jewish quarter, the same quarter which was destroyed in 1929 when the Jews of Hebron were massacred. What happened is simply this: On one of the plots, which is owned by Jews, there are Jews now. This is not a settlement, but we wanted to make sure that the ownership of this plot will remain in our hands. I suppose that even the Alignment is not against this.

[Shlonsky] You are at a critical stage in the negotiations with the Alignment, and there is opposition in the Alignment to Jewish settlement inside Arab territory. Do you think this is the right time to set up the trailers or whatever you call them?

[Arens] Would it surprise you if I told you that at our last meeting the Alignment did not raise this issue?

[Shlonsky] Yes. In your opinion does not the Alignment oppose this?

[Arens] Why are you trying to put words in my mouth? I can only tell you that if you are afraid that this will sabotage or jeopardize the talks, well, it is a fact that it is not doing so. This is an issue that was not raised in the talks.

[Shlonsky] In your opinion, will the Likud agree to freeze settlement activity as a condition for the establishment of a national unity government?

[Arens] I do not think so. I think it would be a mistake for either side — the Likud or the Alignment — to demand that the other side, as a condition for the establishment of a government, deny the very thing it believes in.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Holds Trade Talks

Meets With Shamir

TA131028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0945 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. Congressional delegation, in Israel for talks on the establishment of an Israeli-U.S. free trade zone, met with the prime minister. The meeting ended a few minutes ago. The prime minister told them he is pleased with the state of U.S.-Israeli relations, and it is only natural that these relations should also be strengthened by a bilateral agreement on a free trade zone.

Received by Pat

TA131024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The industry and commerce minister met again with the members of the U.S. congressional delegation today on the free trade zone agreement. Following the meeting, the head of the delegation, Sam Gibbons, said that the chances of signing the agreement are good and that in his opinion this agreement will be successful. Prior to the meeting, Gibbons said that Congress will start discussing the agreement only at the beginning of next month, and it seems that the discussions will end only toward the end of this year. Our correspondent notes that Minister Gid'on Pat announced that the agreement will be signed by mid-September.

U.S. Eyes Aid in Return for Austerity Steps

TA120426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration is considering measures to improve the terms of its economic aid to Israel and to ease the latter's economic distress, our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay has learned. This proposal has been raised in the U.S. Administration following recent talks between Israeli and U.S. officials. However, it was concluded that no action would be taken on this matter until the Israeli Government announces an emergency economic program focusing on restraining measures and budget cuts. Our correspondent has learned that the U.S. Administration is considering improving the terms of its economic aid, including giving Israel another time extension for the repayment of its debts. Our correspondent adds that the U.S. Administration has repeatedly expressed concern about the difficult economic situation in Israel.

Kimche Visits Africa To Prevent 'Erosion'

TA130936 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Aug 84 p 1

[Yosi Melman report]

[Text] Some of the African countries who maintain official or unofficial diplomatic relations with Israel have lately expressed deep disappointment. These countries hoped that the ties with Israel would bring them direct or indirect economic aid as a result of the influence Israel has in the United States.

Countries mentioned in this context are Liberia and Zaire, with which Israel has official diplomatic relations, as well as other countries which have considered the possibility of renewing their ties with Israel. Among these countries are Guinea and Cameroon, which have decided, as published in exclusive reports by *DAVAR*, not to renew their relations with Israel.

In order to prevent the "erosion" emerging in Africa against Israel, the Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche conducted a visit to some of this continent's countries. Political sources in Jerusalem confirmed that Kimche made visits to countries with which Israel has diplomatic relations.

These countries include Malawi, Swaziland, Liberia, Zaire, and Lesotho, but it is possible that Kimche visited some other countries with which Israel has commercial and economic relations rather than official diplomatic relations, such as the Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Kimche visited Zaire, and it is likely that he met there with President Mobutu. Kimche returned to Israel yesterday. It has been reported that Mobutu expressed disappointment with the aid he is receiving from Israel. Israeli sources emphasized that the date for Mobutu's visit in Israel has not been set so far. The visit was supposed to have been carried out a few months ago, but was postponed due to the early elections in Israel. AFP reported that Mobutu will visit Israel in about 2 months.

Prepares for Mobutu Visit

TA120438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko will arrive in Israel for a state visit in 2 months. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is currently in Zaire to prepare the visit.

Political sources who deal with African affairs told our political correspondent that Mobutu has lately expressed disappointment with the fact that the resumption of Israeli-Zairian relations has not led to a breakthrough in Israel's relations with other countries in Africa.

He is also disappointed that Israel has not been able to help him with his requests for aid from the United States. The political sources noted that Israel is continuing to pursue efforts vis-a-vis those African countries that do not maintain relations with it, but so far these efforts have been unsuccessful.

Shamir Meets Basotho Minister on Private Visit

TA130930 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
13 Aug 84 p 2

[Refa'el Mann report]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met yesterday with Basotho Foreign Minister Evaristus Sekhonyana, who is in Israel on a private visit.

During the meeting, which was defined as a courtesy call, the good relations between Israel and Lesotho since 1966 were noted.

Israel aids Lesotho in agriculture, fishing, and medicine. It is represented in that country by a non-resident ambassador posted in Swaziland. The visiting minister is one of the persons closest to the Basotho prime minister, and is looked upon as a possible successor.

Minister Arens on Hebron Demonstrators

TA130416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has accused the people demonstrating against the settlement in Hebron of arousing hostility between Jews and Arabs, and says that their claim that Jews and Arabs cannot live together smacks of racism. Our correspondent David Essing reports that the defense minister also said he had explained to Arab leaders in Hebron that they should be more interested than Israel in the renewal of the Jewish quarter, since in this way the stain of the 1929 pogrom will be erased. He said that there were many Arabs in Hebron who showed understanding for the renewal of the Jewish quarter in the town. Minister Arens was speaking to a congress of the organization of religious women, Emunah.

Additional Comment

TA130517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has sharply criticized Jews who demonstrated in Hebron against the new settlement there. Arens was speaking to the Emunah religious women's convention in Jerusalem last night. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording][Essing] Defense Minister Moshe Arens called the demonstrators extreme left-wingers from Tel Aviv. They only arouse antagonism between Jews and Arabs rather than peaceful coexistence.

[Arens] As a matter of fact I cannot even understand the rationale or the reason for that kind of policy, which to me smacks of racism. Why cannot and why should not Jews and Arabs live together? And, as a matter of fact, Jews and Arabs live together in Jerusalem, and they live together in 'Akko, in Acre, and they live together in Haifa, and they are going to live together in Hebron as well.

[Essing] Moshe Arens has told Arab notables in Hebron that they should be even more interested than Israel in reestablishing the Jewish quarter. This, Arens said, because it would eradicate the blow of the terrible Arab pogrom of 1929.

[Arens] I think that there is considerable understanding amongst many in the Arab population in Hebron that it is right, that is proper, that it is even in their own interest, that that destruction and that that act of carnage that took place in 1929 should not remain the last word, and that the Jewish quarter in Hebron should be reestablished.

[Essing] Defense Minister Moshe Arens also believes there is now better understanding in the United States for settlements in Judea and Samaria.

IDF Said To Submit Plan To Withdraw From Lebanon

TA110843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] IDF officers in southern Lebanon have drawn up plans according to which the IDF could be withdrawn from southern Lebanon at once and a deployment could be made that would guarantee the Galilee's safety. The plans have been submitted to the political echelons, but no decision has been made.

Senior officers in southern Lebanon have told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that if a decision is made, the IDF could be deployed in the new formation within 6 to 8 weeks. They said this deployment would restrict to a minimum the dangers to which IDF soldiers are now exposed in southern Lebanon.

The prime minister's adviser on communications affairs, Nahman Shay, has said the decision, at this stage, is not to leave southern Lebanon. However, he did comment that the IDF is constantly working on building a system of security arrangements and there are constant deliberations on the various possibilities.

He confirmed that there are indeed several proposals in the IDF, and added that Minister Arens is hoping a unity government will be set up that will facilitate the acceleration of process.

Defense Ministry Denies Plan

TA111515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Sources in the defense minister's office have said that no plan for an IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon was submitted or discussed by the Defense Ministry or the Cabinet.

IDF Denies Report

TA111710 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1646 GMT 11 Aug 84

["IDF Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 11 Aug (ITIM)— The IDF spokesman expressed amazement over the report of a plan for an immediate IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and which was reportedly submitted by IDF officers to policymakers.

The spokesman says the IDF General Staff alone is qualified to present plans to policymakers.

ALGERIA

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

*LD112316 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Text] The foreign affairs minister of Democratic Yemen is in Algiers on an official 2-day visit. Mr Bachir Rouis, minister of information, welcomed him on his arrival this evening at the Houari Boumediene Airport. Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs for Democratic Yemen, stated that he was bringing a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Chadli Bendjedid. The message, he stressed, deals notably with the latest developments in the Arab arena.

Bendjedid Receives PDRY Minister

*LD122007 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] Consultations are being held in Algiers relating to the problems of the Middle East. President Chadli Bendjedid this morning received the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Yemen who handed him a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

LIBYA

Statement on Red Sea Mining Issued

LD121013 Tripoli JANA in English 0847 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqadah 15, Aug 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau has issued a statement on the Western feverish military moves in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, concerning the issue of the planted sea mines. Following is its full text:

The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau has been following Western feverish military moves in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea concerning the planted sea mines issue and at the same time denounces statements released by some imperialist and reactionary circles trying to draw a link between this fabricated issue and Jamahiriya's alleged role in it. The committee, fully aware of the dimensions and real objectives of this issue, which cannot be separated from the developments and current events in the Arab region, would like to clarify the following:

First: The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has absolutely no connection with this conspiracy. The attempt to implicate its name is but a premeditated attempt to cover up for the real parties which planned and executed this new conspiracy against the Arab nation.

Second: All evidence shows that the conspirator and executor of this tactical operation is a state with advanced technological capabilities through which it wanted to realise strategic gains rendering the Red Sea a region of American and Western influence and a link between American fleets and bases in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean. This truth has been undeni-

ably confirmed by the quick response and organised move of American and NATO forces and fleets towards the Red Sea with the excuse to help remove the mines.

Third: Due to the strategic importance of the Red Sea and its location in the heart of the Arab homeland, this sea has become a focus for American and Western military ambitions. Therefore, the mining issue was but a justification for intensifying military presence in the region with the aim of controlling its resources, terrorising its peoples and forcing them to accept a permanent military presence on their lands.

The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, while it denies any connection on the part of Jamahiriya with this issue, either directly or indirectly, would like to draw the attention of the Arab nation to the danger of this new conspiracy which is part of the American-Zionist aggression series against the Arab homeland. It also appeals to Arab states and masses to confront and thwart this Zionist imperialist plan.

The People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau further warns against the consequences of any aggression or premeditated provocation carried out by American imperialism and its allies in the region against the progressive forces as the attack on these forces may be at the root of the conspiracy that has been devised.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Iran's Rafiqdust Hold Talks

LD101358 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, Libya, Aug 10, IRNA — Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said here Thursday that his country will remain alongside Iran until full victory against the enemies of the Islamic revolution. He said Libya has always stood beside the Islamic Republic ever since the oppressive war of Saddam Husayn started against the Islamic revolution, which war, he pointed out, was definitely in the service of the U.S. and Zionism. Al-Qadhdhafi who was speaking in a meeting with the visiting Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC), also praised the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and expressed pleasure over the expansion of mutual ties between the two countries in various fields.

During the hour-long meeting, Mohsen Rafiqdust submitted a message from Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Libyan counterpart. The IRGC minister then pointed to the role of the progressive countries in leading the U.S. policies in the region to a dead-lock and stressed the anti-imperialist role of the Libyan people in this regard. He further reiterated the support of the Iranian nation for the anti-imperialist struggles of the Libyan people.

On the Islamic Republic's decisive stand on the Iraqi imposed war, the Iranian minister stated that, "We are trying, through Saddam's collapse, to prepare the ground for the Iraqi Muslim nation to reach liberty and decide their own fate."

Iran's Rafiqdust Leaves Tripoli*LD101558 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Aug (JANA) — Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guard of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Tripoli before noon today after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya lasting several days.

Reportage on Visit of PDRY Foreign Minister**Ad-Dali Arrives in Tripoli***GF111420 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to Libya during which he will deliver a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

At-Turayki Meets With Ad-Dali*LD111414 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] 'Abd as-Salim at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, this morning met with PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Discussions covered bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to bolster them, in addition to Arab and international issues of common interest. Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali affirmed during the meeting that the PDRY people stand by their Libyan brothers in their brave stand against all plots hatched by imperialism and world Zionism against the Libyan Arab people and the aspirations of the Arab nation.

Al-Qadhafi Receives Message*LD112055 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] The Brother leader of the revolution has received a written message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and prime minister of the PDRY, in reply to the message that was sent by the brother leader to the Arab kings and presidents about the issues of destiny and strategy for the Arab nation. The reply message confirmed that the suggestions and ideas presented by the brother leader constitute a positive framework to confront the current challenges that face the Arab nation and its legitimate issues, in which the Palestinian issue is at the forefront and is considered the center of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

The message also included the support and [word indistinct] of South Yemen for the initiative that the brother leader addressed to the Arab countries.

Al-Qadhafi Sends Reply*LD121001 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqadah 15, August 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution sent a cable of gratitude and esteem to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in the Democratic Yemeni Republic in response to his cable voicing the Yemeni people's solidarity with their Libyan Arab brothers in confronting American imperialism.

DPRK Military Delegation Depart Tripoli*LD121824 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] General O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the DPRK People's Armed Forces, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after a visit of several days to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Brigadier Mustafa Al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Armed Forces, was at hand to see General O Kuk-yol off. A number of Libyan Armed Forces officers as well as the DPRK ambassador to Libya and members of his staff also took part.

DAILY EXPRESS: 4 Executed Over Officer's Killing*LD110915 London Press Association in English 0910 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] The Foreign Office said today it had no knowledge of a report that Libya has executed four of the "diplomats" in its London People's Bureau at the time of the murder of policewoman Yvonne Fletcher. In a front page article tagged exclusive, today's *DAILY EXPRESS* quoted "an intelligence report" as saying that four were executed in Tripoli for crimes against the state after a secret trial.

But a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain's only diplomat in Tripoli at present — who is based at the Italian Embassy following the rift with Libya in the aftermath of the People's Bureau siege — had made no mention of any such report. "Had the news been public, he would have mentioned it," the spokesman said.

The spokesman added: "We are not responsible for what Libyans may or may not do in Libya."

The *DAILY EXPRESS* said the intelligence report was being studied by C13, Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch. But a Scotland Yard spokesman said: "C13 do not think this matter is one they would wish to comment on."

Public outrage in Britain followed the death of WPC Fletcher in a hail of sub-machine gun fire from a window of the St James' Square people's bureau in April. The killing sparked a 10-day siege. But the gunman went free after the 30 "diplomats" claimed diplomatic immunity and were allowed to return to Libya. They returned to a hero's welcome from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Today's *DAILY EXPRESS* report said it was not known whether the man who shot WPC Fletcher was among the four executed. The *EXPRESS* said the four had officially been found guilty of failing to seek out and quell activities of Libyan dissidents in exile in Britain. But the newspaper said the intelligence report made clear "that their real crime lay in the reckless shooting which left 25-year-old WPC Fletcher dying in the road."

The *EXPRESS* said the report named the four as (Dr Omani Sudani), former press attache at the People's Bureau, student (Ma'tuk Ma'tuk), ('Abd al-Qadir Baghdadi), 37, secretary of the four-man students Revolutionary Committee which took over the embassy in February, and ('Ali Abuzieh).

MAURITANIA

Penne Arrives for 3-day Official Visit

ABI21125 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Guy Penne, adviser to the French president on African affairs, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday for a 3-day official visit to our country. Mr Penne answered questions at the airport from our correspondent Alpha Nodje who asked him about the French position on the Western Sahara conflict and on Morocco's threats toward Mauritania. Mr Penne replied that France hopes that tensions in the world in general and in Africa in particular will be (?resolved peacefully), and that if problems arise in the African region, they should be resolved through the OAU.

Concerning Mauritania in particular, Mr Penne added that France maintains close relations with leaders of our country and economic relations with our country continue to increase. No country, and especially not France, wants to see Mauritania's territorial integrity and sovereignty trampled upon. Concerning the various types of aid France gives to our country, Guy Penne said there are no limits to them. [as heard]

It should be noted that the French President's adviser was accompanied during this visit by Mrs Michele Cretin Aquette, president of the Crossroad Development Association. He was welcomed on arrival by Mohammed Abder Ahman Faigoud, permanent undersecretary at the president's office; Dahal Abu, press adviser at the president's office; and Bernard Lopinot, ambassador of France to our country.

The French president's adviser is scheduled to hold several rounds of talks with members of the Military Committee for National Salvation and government and to visit the Hall of Friendship.

SUDAN

Ministerial Delegation Holds Press Conference

EAI30135 Khartoum SUNA in English 1834 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 12 (SUNA) — The ministerial delegation which recently paid visits to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries today held a press conference which was addressed by the

delegation chairman, Culture and Information Minister 'Ali M Shammu; delegation member and Foreign Minister, Hashim 'Uthman; and delegation member and chairman of the Higher Council for Religious Affairs and Endowments Yusuf Khalifah.

Opening the press conference, which was attended by Sudanese and foreign pressmen, 'Ali Shammu enumerated the outcome of the tour pointing out the meetings they have had its [words indistinct] emirs and presidents [words indistinct] delegation [words indistinct] (?message) from President Numayri, meetings with pressmen and Sudanese communities there and lectures presented by the delegation members in these countries.

The visit had very positive effect, Shammu said. Correct information was passed and several misunderstandings reported by the Western mass media on the implementation of the Islamic shariah (Laws) in Sudan had been clarified in the peninsula and the Gulf countries on the reality of what is happening in Sudan and that these communities in turn would help clarifying others on the issue.

We are able to prove that the credibility of Western media like the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC do [words indistinct] the Minister said he further pointed out that the news which the BBC has been casting was a hostile campaign against the Sudan.

Shammu stated that the ministerial delegations' tour in Gulf states had as a goal to obtain a moral and not financial support of these states.

He added that Sudan shortly would send similar delegations to North African countries, Iraq, Jordan and to the rest of the world in the same purpose, (?pointing to) the recent tours of Sudanese officials in Western Europe and USA, where they explained the Sudanese Islamic orientation.

The relations between Sudan and Kenya are excellent, Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Shammu said. Explaining that some three Kenyan papers have been attacking what is happening in Sudan and trying to make it believable that the situation in Sudan would result in an influx of refugees to the surrounding countries, he further pointed out to what one priest wrote about Sudan and the application of shariah on all people without having any base or information about the subject. He called on these writers to visit Sudan for having the correct information themselves.

He further said Sudan would take the necessary measures to counter foreign hostile press campaign.

'Ali Shammu, culture and information minister and chairman of the delegation, said the BBC charter which was set in the twenties is too old to cope with (?its) time and that it has made the corporation (?incredible).

Answering a question, Shammu stated that investment in Sudan after the introduction of Islamic laws has become safe and more fruitful.

He then explained the new recent acts come within the legislative revolution, adding that we expect the Egyptian pressmen to

contact us and ask for information about the legislative revolution to reflect reality to the whole world.

On the other hand, the foreign affairs minister, Hashim 'Uthman confirmed that the Red Sea and the Suez Canal mines represented a serious menace to the region, including Sudan, adding that inquiries are going on to identify those who are at the root of this crime. He affirmed that what has happened in the Red Sea proves that President Numayri has been reasonable to say 10 years ago that the Red Sea and the Gulf should be neutralized for their vital strategic importance.

The foreign minister further asserted that the delegation had explained Sudan's foreign policy and commitment to the principles of good neighbourhood and peaceful settlement of inter-African differences.

Regarding Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, he pointed out that Sudan was Sudanese-Ethiopian dialogue in this respect was collapsed due to the indirect Soviet intervention to (?maintain) Ethiopia (?as one) of its first close allies in the region [sentence as received].

Ethiopia has established training camps for the outlaws on the grounds that Sudan is hostile to the Ethiopian Government for its Marxist regime, Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman said.

He further affirmed that the Libyan hostility is a one-sided hostility.

These plans are carried out by a superpower against the Sudan, 'Uthman said. He enumerated the reasons of these hostile campaigns as due to the strategic position of Sudan, the discovery of oil, the progressing development process of integration with Egypt, the [word indistinct] role of Sudan in implementing Afro-Arab solidarity and that Sudan has advanced a new Islamic cultural move that threatens the Western countries.

The Soviets are planning that the application of shariah in Sudan is the best period for attack and for fomenting a hostile press campaign, he said.

As for Sudan's relations with neighbouring countries, Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman affirmed that relations between Sudan and Kenya are excellent, adding that the two countries' viewpoints over the region's security are identical. Its the same with other countries, 'Uthman said, referring to a current visit by a Central African official to Sudan to co-ordinate the two countries' foreign stands and prepare for a joint conference including the Sudan and another four African countries to be held next month in Zaire.

He further explained that the delegation had met with a number of Arab investors in Saudi Arabia and Qatar, adding that they welcomed investment in Sudan under the Islamic laws which have created a suitable climate of investment in the country.

'Uthman further praised Sudanese embassies' diplomatic action in spite of their limited potentialities, adding that a programmed plan has been drawn up to reopen the recently closed embassies.

It is worth noting that the delegation has explained during meetings and press conference it held that the Sudanese Islamic orientation wasn't similar to that of Iran, because Sudanese people are known for their authentic traditions of religious tolerance that enabled us to patch up southern region's crisis which have been escalated by (?foreign states), the Ethiopian authorities in particular.

Dr Yusuf Khalifah said: During the tour many questions dealing with usury and loan interests have been posed, indicating that the delegation had explained to Sudanese communities and officials of these countries the different stages that Sudan adopted in banning usury by establishing Islamic banks and issuing the civil treatment act for 1983.

As for deals with the foreign world, Dr Khalifah said: For a long time the Sudan would find itself obliged to establish economic relations on the basis of interest as the need justifies the prohibited [from Islamic jurisprudence] till self-sufficiency is attained or an interest-free system is realized among Islamic countries.

SSU Official Receives Romanian Ambassador

JN111528 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Dr Yusuf Muhammad Bisharah, secretary general of the SSU Central Leadership Executive Bureau and secretary general of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace, received the Romanian ambassador in Khartoum today. The discussion during this meeting dealt with bilateral relations, the newly-formed Sudanese-Romanian Friendship Society under the chairmanship of Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, the society's role in bolstering relations between the two countries, and other topics.

The Romanian ambassador praised the developing relations between the two countries, which will be further reinforced by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's expected visit to Romania, and the National Council's role in strengthening these relations through popular organizations.

Numayri Receives Message From King Fahd

JN121728 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri today received a written message from his brother Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. This came in reply to the president's message to His Majesty King Fahd during the Sudanese ministerial delegation's visit to the Kingdom in July. At that time, the delegation met with King Fahd and received an oral message for President Numayri. The exchange of messages comes within the framework of continued consultations between President Numayri and his brother King Fahd.

Central African Minister Arrives With Message*JN110944 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] Khartoum Aug 11 (SUNA) — The Central African Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voueto arrived here yesterday carrying a message from President Andre Kolingba to President Numayri. In a press statement the minister said the visit came in the context of the resolutions reached by the two presidents during the recent visit made by President Kolingba to Sudan. He added he would hold talks with the Sudanese officials during his several-day visit to the country.

Numayri Receives Visiting Minister*JN121514 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, head of state of the Central African Republic, dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them, as well as African issues of mutual interest. The message was conveyed to President Numayri by Clement Michel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and Kolingba's personal envoy, during a meeting this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Hashim 'Uthman, minister of foreign affairs, and 'Umar Yasin, minister of state at the presidential office for political affairs.

Official Remarks on Mining of Red Sea*NC120842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — Sudanese People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid who is presently in Cairo has stressed the need to make the Red Sea a sea of peace and to keep international conflicts away from it. He said Sudan supports the right of Egypt and every Red Sea Arab littoral state to take the necessary decisive and quick measures to end the wave of sabotage that has started to sweep over this sea.

The Sudanese People's Assembly speaker and chairman of the current IPU session said the issue of the security of navigation in the Red Sea and the mining of the Red Sea will be among the issues which the IPU conference will discuss at the session scheduled to start in Geneva on 22 September. He pointed out that the parliaments of the Red Sea littoral states have the right to present to the conference a draft resolution condemning this act of sabotage and to demand the international community call on the parties engaged in sabotage to stop this criminal act and to lay down new regulations for the Constantinople treaty to secure the safety and security of navigation in territorial waters.

In an exclusive interview with MENA's correspondent Khayriyah Sha'lan, the Sudanese People's Assembly speaker said the IPU conference agenda also includes hot issues in the international arena, the foremost being the Gulf war and the Middle East problem. He added that Sudan always reserves the right to defend its territorial waters and to share in any measures taken by Egypt in that respect. He said Sudan's participation with Egypt in defending its territorial waters is a legitimate right. 'Izz

ad-Din as-Sayyid noted that contacts are underway on this matter between the two countries and with other Red Sea littoral states. He stressed that Egypt and Sudan are coordinating their political and diplomatic moves on this issue in all international and regional circles.

In the interview, 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid affirmed that Sudan is very concerned about the security of the Red Sea and the safety of navigation there, particularly since it constitutes Sudan's sole water outlet. Continuing, he pointed out that the joint defense pact between Egypt and Sudan, the integration charter, and the eternal ties that bind the Nile valley people make it incumbent upon Sudan to side with Egypt and every littoral state in any crucial step bound to curb the waves of terrorism now blowing on the Red Sea.

'Izz ad-Din recalled that Sudan has been over the past years calling for the neutralization of the Red Sea and for keeping it out of international disputes. He added that President Numayri's tour of some littoral states reiterates Sudan's objective. The Sudanese People's Assembly speaker said his country had expected that the wave of international terrorism would extend to the Red Sea, particularly since the commercial ships and tankers have become targets of military attacks.

He said Sudan expects that the quarters which attacked the ships will resort to blocking the Red Sea, the water passageway for exporting oil to Europe. He added that endangering navigation in the Red Sea is also aimed at obstructing the efforts and moves that Sudan and Egypt are making to stop the Gulf war. 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid pointed out that the littoral states are currently conducting a study to identify the sources of the explosives and the targets of these explosives so that they can abort the designs of those who are trying to drag them into wars.

The Sudanese official concluded his interview by expressing his confidence that the littoral states led by Egypt and Sudan are capable, thanks to their vigilance, of ensuring the security of the Red Sea and the safety and neutrality of its navigation.

TUNISIA**UAE President To Visit 16 August***LD101426 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement that Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, UAE president, is to begin an official visit to Tunisia on 16 August at the invitation of the supreme combatant, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

WESTERN SAHARA**AFP: 'Mini Summit' Over Saharan Dispute Planned***NC121846 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Rabat, Aug 12 (AFP) — The heads of state of Algeria, Libya, and Morocco are planning to hold a "mini" summit tomorrow on the Moroccan-Algerian border to discuss the dis-

pute between Algiers and Rabat over the Western Sahara, informed sources here said. The sources said Saudi Arabia's King Fahd might join the meeting, to be held near Oujda, between Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhafi of Libya and Morocco's King Hassan II. There was no official confirmation of the reported meeting.

Morocco broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria in 1975 over Algiers' backing of Polisario guerrillas battling Rabat for the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara. Mr. Chadli and the Moroccan monarch held talks near Oujda in February 1983 which observers said resulted in lowering tensions between the North African neighbors although the Saharan issue remained unresolved. In June, air links were reestablished between the two countries and official contacts have since been undertaken with the aim of bringing about a resumption of normal bilateral trade relations.

Informed sources here said Col al-Qadhafi was the principal force behind tomorrow's reported meeting. They said meeting was the subject of a series of notes exchanged between the Libyan leader and King Hassan last month. In a change of position 10 days ago, Col al-Qadhafi told a meeting in Tripoli of the Arab-African Solidarity Committee that the Western Sahara conflict, which has split Arab and African members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), should be resolved within an Arab framework.

The statement by Col al-Qadhafi, considered the principal backer of the Polisario Front, was welcomed by a wide spectrum of Moroccan political groups, observers here said. Analysts said the possible presence of King Fahd at the meeting was the result of King Hassan's desire to improve the political atmosphere in Arab North Africa in the runup to next November's Arab summit to be held in Riyadh.

Algiers Reports Saharan Fighters' Battle Success
LD102220 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
10 Aug 84

[Text] Fifteen Moroccan soldiers were killed and 15 others were injured in an attack launched by the Saharan fighters against a center of the Moroccan forces in Aargub south of Dakhla.

The communique issued by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture also stated that during this attack large quantities of war supplies and equipment were destroyed, stressing at the same time the determination of the Saharan fighters to continue the armed struggle so long as the Moroccan regime continues to be intransigent and determined to pursue the policy of fleeing forward. [as heard]

CHAD

Ndjamena on Independence Day, Libyan 'Enemy'

*AB111045 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT
11 Aug 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ndjamena has quietly tidied itself up to peacefully celebrate the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Chad. The rest of Chad will do the same thing: Discreetly and quietly commemorate the country's accession to national and international sovereignty because Chad relentlessly continues to fight to render effective and real this independence that has been seriously tarnished by external interference which right from the departure of the colonizers marked the political, social, and economic development of our young nation.

Let us now place Chad in the comity of nations. Chadians will remember that on 11 August 1960, France, which was then the colonizing power, granted Chad, like several French-speaking African countries, the freedom of self-determination. But 24 years after national independence, Chadians have not lost sight of the fact that the road to genuine independence is strewn with impediments which constitute a real national challenge. History will always concede to Chadians that they have fought for their rights, that is, their independence, but the Chadian nation itself has been threatened to its very foundation by a more despicable colonialist than the French colonialism. As the head of state said: The permanent danger Chadians must now confront comes from our neighbor to the north.

While all independent African countries have been taking stock of their socioeconomic achievements, our country continues to fight against another state that is determined to question the very notion of Chad's independence. The Libyans are worse than the colonizer. This sentence extracted from one of President Habre's speeches, which listeners of Radio Chad hear every morning before our 1430 newscast, reveals the permanent atmosphere of war into which the slavery regime of Libya has put the Chadian people. We are still enduring it for the invaders are still there.

To remember the date of our country's independence in such circumstances rouses not only a poignant and painful memory, but at the same time a memory of determination. It is a painful memory because a part of our country is currently occupied by foreigners who implacably impose their law there — the law of the strong — and mercilessly oppress courageous citizens who are only armed with their determination to resist the Libyan occupants.

For Chadian nationalists, 11 August 1984 is a decisive date because we have only one objective: to clean up the Libyan mess and totally liberate Chad in order to begin the social and economic development of an immense country of 1.284 million square kilometers. Thus, without any hula-balloo, Chadians from all walks of life are celebrating 11 August to reaffirm that by all means, their martyred country will recover its territorial integrity and sovereignty which have been defiled by another African country pretending to be a member of the OAU, an organization

which in principle should fight against all forms of domination. Meditations, prayers, and other forms of recollection will symbolize the 24th anniversary of our national independence, for no Chadian should forget what is essential, that is, that a great part of the country still remains under the yoke of the Libyan enemy. Concerted efforts should be made for the restoration of national unity. The legitimate Government of Chad is working toward this objective: the true independence for national reconciliation, and once again the total evacuation from the national soil of the (?Libyan invaders) by all means.

Happy independence day!

GUNT Group Claims To Hold Defense Minister

AB101908 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug 10 (AFP) — The leader of a faction in the ousted Chadian Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) said here today that his organization had captured the minister of defense of the Ndjamena government of Hissein Habre.

Facho Balaam, secretary general of the National Democratic Union (UND) did not say when or how the Chadian defense minister, Captain Ndilnodji, was captured by his forces. Mr Balaam was in the Burkina Faso (ex-Upper Volta) capital for a meeting of all GUNT factions which opened here Thursday. He added that GUNT guerrillas had resumed actions in the south of Chad during the past week.

Minister Appears, Denies Capture

AB111130 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 11 (AFP) — Chadian Defence Minister Captain Ndilnodji Guelhor appeared here today to deny claims by rebels that they had captured him.

The claim was made Friday in the Upper Voltan [Burkina] capital of Ouagadougou by Facho Ballam, secretary-general of the National Democratic Union, a faction in the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) which was ousted from Ndjamena by Hissein Habre in June 1982 but which still holds the northern half of Chad.

Capt Ndilnodji told an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent that the allegation he had been captured was part of a campaign of disinformation. Capt Ndilnodji was made defence minister by Mr Habre on July 24 after he had rallied to the Ndjamena government with a group known as the Red Commandos, who had been active in the south of the country.

Government Criticizes 'Upper Voltan Interference'

*ABI21310 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
12 Aug 84*

[Press communique issued in Ndjamenan on 11 August by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation]

[Text] At a time when Chadian people are using 11 August, the date of the proclamation of their country's independence, to reflect on ways and means of achieving national reconciliation and restoring peace, a communique of the Council of Ministers issued on 10 August 1984 by the Upper Voltan [Burkina] Government, the new spokesman of Libya in black Africa [words indistinct] has once again shown that the Chadian people's tragedy means little [words indistinct].

But true to its patriotic and revolutionary political code of conduct, the Chadian Government once again reaffirms its determination to carry through with the national reconciliation and to consolidate peace and regain by all means the occupied part of the national territory. That is why the government calls on African leaders to support it in its efforts to bring the Chadian people together in unity. As much as the Chadian Government is determined to carry through with its national reconciliation goal, it will in no way tolerate any impediments in its efforts to recover the inalienable rights of the Chadian people.

Respectful of the OAU Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Chadian Government will not tolerate any Upper Voltan interference in the internal affairs of Chad. As for that meeting of the stateless people currently being held in Ouagadougou and financed by the slavery regime of Libya, it clearly shows the disarray prevailing in the ranks of the antinationalist coalition. This meeting should therefore not divert the attention of the Chadian people from the permanent danger that threatens our country.

This meeting also exposes the Libyan scheme to destabilize African governments through some puppet regimes. Therefore, the Chadian Government draws the attention of the African people and their leaders to the criminal activities of the Libyan regime and its lackeys. It also calls for peace and vigilance on the part of everyone.

Further on Government Comments

*LD121349 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Excerpts] It is still not known when the Ouagadougou meeting of some opponents to Mr Hissene Habre's power will end, but the movements taking part in it are well known.

The Ndjamenan government has reacted violently to the Ouagadougou meeting: A communique published by the Foreign Affairs Ministry directly attacks the Burkinabe Government which is accused — I quote — of being the novice lackey of social imperialism. [end quote] This is a reply to the very tough communique in which the Ouagadougou authorities announced the meeting of the five Chadian movements opposed to Mr Hissene Habre. Burkina Faso, the communique read, wants to show its

will to act and strengthen some liberation movements in order to ensure their victory against imperialism and its lackey — still them: The same words are used. [as heard]

Above all, Ndjamenan refuses to take into account the distances the movements present in Ouagadougou have placed between themselves and Libya. Ndjamenan makes the following comment, which I quote: The pseudo-meeting in Ouagadougou pins down the Libyan maneuvers aimed at continuing the destabilization of African states, end quote.

Bardai: National Liberation Council Created

*ABI02153 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 2048 GMT 10 Aug 84*

["Agreement" creating a supreme organ of the revolution issued by a coalition of factions belonging to the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, on 6 August in Bardai]

[Text] Agreement providing for the creation of a supreme organ of the revolution:

Considering that the national unity is at this juncture the most crucial question and determines the entire future of the Chadian people; considering that the existence of factions is a negation of our unity; considering that the action of the Transitional National Union Government was essentially undermined by the adverse effects of factions; considering that imperialism and neocolonialism have imposed on us a national liberation struggle; considering the imperative need to reorganize ourselves in order to knock out imperialism and neocolonialism after learning the lessons from our past; considering that any political struggle is led by a clear-cut ideology which takes into account the context of Chad; considering the imperative need to set up new unitary structures capable of putting an end to the existence of factions; considering that the GUNT, which was created under the Lagos Accords, is the incarnation of the legitimate and legal power of the state; and determined to speed up the process leading to the merger of the factions; we, signatories to the present accord, pledge solemnly our commitment to comply with the following:

A. Creation of a Supreme Revolutionary Organ.

Article 1. A supreme organ of the Chadian revolution is hereby created and designated as the National Liberation Council [CNL];

Article 2. The supreme organ of the Chadian revolution is aimed at fighting for the establishment — under the specific situation of Chad — of a democratic, popular, and socialist regime and at overthrowing the usurper clique whom international imperialism has installed in Ndjamenan.

Article 3. The mission of the CNL is to put an end to the existence of factions. This will be done by fighting firmly and efficiently against all manifestations of the factions. The CNL, as the vanguard of the Chadian people's struggle, groups all revolutionary Chadians regardless of ethnic groups, religious affiliations, and regions.

Article 4. Within the framework of the orientations determined by the fundamental political basis, the CNL determines the outlines of internal and external policies as well as the laws and regulations governing the conduct of the revolution.

Article 5. It is incumbent upon the supreme organ of the Chadian revolution to supervise the activities of the government and to make every decision necessary for the smooth conduct of the revolution.

Article 6. The CNL may cooperate with all national organizations pursuing the same goals. This cooperation is based on a precise program jointly designed.

Article 7. The CNL comprises 62 members, 15 of whom constitute the Steering Committee. The faction leaders of the GUNT coalition signatory to the Lagos Accords are rightful members of the CNL.

Article 8: Composition of the CNL. The Steering Committee is the CNL executive body. It comprises one chairman, one vice chairman, one permanent secretary, and one assistant permanent secretary in charge of the internal administration of the CNL; 11 secretaries in charge of the following 11 commissions:

1. Commission for Orientation, Ideology, and Mass Organization;
2. Defense Commission;
3. Commission for External Relations;
4. Commission for Administrative and Legal Affairs;
5. Commission for Economic and Financial Affairs;
6. Commission for Rural Development;
7. Commission for Health and Social Affairs;
8. Commission for Security;
9. Commission for Cultural and Religious Affairs;
10. Commission for Education;
11. Commission for Information.

Article 9. Criteria for the appointment of CNL members: Possession of national conscience as demonstrated by a revolutionary, anti-imperialist commitment; moral integrity; (?physical ability); selflessness; and respect for public property.

Article 10. The CNL chairman coordinates and leads the entire Liberation Council and presides over the CNL meetings in his capacity as the highest official of the council; he briefs the council on his activities; he is the president of the government and sets up the government on the advice of the CNL.

Article 11. Role and functions of the CNL.

a. Role. The CNL is the supreme organ of unity, leadership, and policy-making. It is also the supreme organ for the orientation and supervision of all the activities of the state. The CNL determines the guidelines of the government's internal and external policies in conformity with the orientations determined by the fundamental political basis. The CNL determines and sees to the implementation of programs aimed at consolidating the unity of action and fights firmly all moves marked by factional, regional, and tribal inclinations. The CNL defines, and is the custodian of the ideological orientation conforming with the national liberation struggle which will result in the establishment of direct

democracy [as heard]. The CNL is responsible for the setting up of an arbitration and litigation commission. As the embodiment of the Chadian revolutionary conscience, the CNL streamlines the aspirations of the masses and it is responsible for the realization of these aspirations.

b. Functions.

1. CNL chairman: Refer to the functions of the head of state and president of the GUNT.

2. CNL vice chairman: He fosters and coordinates the activities of the CNL and reports to the chairman.

3. Permanent secretaries: The two permanent secretaries are charged with the internal administration of the CNL.

4. Members of the CNL Steering Committee: They foster and coordinate the activities of the state within their respective commissions.

5. CNL members: They shall be divided into the various commissions mentioned above.

Article 12. Appointment of CNL members: Upon the recommendation of the signatories to the present agreement, the chairman of the CNL appoints the members of this organ.

Article 13. Functioning.

a. Meetings: Meetings of the CNL are held every 2 months. Extraordinary meetings can be held upon the request of the chairman or by a majority of two-thirds of the members. Political decisions are made by consensus. Administrative decisions are made by absolute majority.

b. Sanctions: Any member of the CNL can receive any of the following sanctions: warning, reprimand, suspension, dismissal. Dismissal is for the following cases: serious infringement of the standing orders and decisions by the Arbitration and Litigation Commission.

c. Membership vacancies: In case of vacancy or a long absence of a member of the CNL due to death, dismissal, or any other reason, the chairman can, upon consulting with the CNL Steering Committee, appoint a new member.

d. Term: The term of the CNL ends after the holding of the national constitutive congress. A 1 year deadline is granted the CNL to hold this congress.

Article 14. Headquarters: The temporary headquarters of the CNL is at Bardai.

B. Arbitration and Litigation Commission.

Article 15. A commission designated as Arbitration and Litigation Commission is hereby created.

Article 16. The Arbitration and Litigation Commission is independent of the CNL and the government. It is charged with

arbitrating and settling conflicts that could arise between the various institutions. Its composition and duties will be subject to further texts.

C. The Government.

Article 17. The government is an executive organ which directs the activities of the state in conformity with the fundamental political task drafted according to the policies of the CNL.

Article 18. Structure of the government. The government is made up of 19 members: one president; one vice president; one minister of external relations and cooperation; one minister of national defense and war veterans; one minister of information and civil orientation; one minister of economy and finance; one minister of interior, security, and justice; one minister of civil service, refugees, and administrative reforms; one minister of housing and rural development; one minister of health and social welfare and promotion of women; one minister of education and culture; one minister of transport and commerce; one minister of public works, mines, and geology; one secretary of state for external relations and cooperation; one secretary of state for national defense; one secretary of state for information and civil orientation; one secretary of state for finance and economy; one secretary general of the government.

Article 19. Criteria and methods of appointment. Criteria and methods of appointments have been defined for the CNL: Refer to Articles 9 and 12 of the present agreement.

Article 20. Functions of the head of state. The head of state is the head of the CNL and the government. He is the guarantor of national unity, independence, and territorial integrity. He is the supreme commander of the armed forces, the administration, and the magistrature. He presides over meetings of the CNL, the councils of ministers, and the congresses. He decrees the state of emergency and the state of siege upon the CNL's advice. He has power to grant clemency. He rules by ordinance and signs decrees adopted by the ministerial councils. He signs and ratifies international agreements, conventions, and treaties upon the CNL's advice. He accredits ambassadors plenipotentiary to foreign countries as well as ambassadors plenipotentiary of foreign countries to our country. Upon the advice of the CNL, he appoints members of the government. He is empowered to appoint high-ranking civilian and military officers.

Article 21. Functions of the vice president of the GUNT. He assists the head of state in his duties as the second in command of the state. He initiates and coordinates government activities and renders account to the president. He takes part in the meetings of the CNL Steering Committee. He could be conferred with some powers by the president. He replaces the head of state in his duties, in case of temporary absence or vacancy. In case of a permanent absence of the GUNT chairman and in conformity with the Lagos Accords, the vice president acts until the appointment of a new GUNT chairman within a deadline of 15 days.

Article 22. Special provisions. The signatories of the present agreement agree to suspend, within 1 month, all the activities of their factions at the domestic and external levels and will try to

combine their efforts toward the task of unity being carried out by the CNL and the GUNT until the next congress is held. The CNL must agree to take over all the activities and structures of the factions within the above-mentioned deadline.

Article 23. The present agreement abrogates all other previous provisions contrary to it and takes effect as soon as signed.

Issued in Bardai on 6 August 1984. Signatories:

For the First Army: upon authority: (Check Natar Nasouri Tahl) [as heard]

For the Western Armed Forces: upon authority: (Angonod Sani Maina)

For the Revolutionary Democratic Council: Acheck ibn Oumar [as heard]

For the National Democratic Union: upon authority: Ire Kertoumar

For the People's Armed Forces: Goukouni Oueddei

For the Chadian Armed Forces: upon authority: Major Leonard Nadjita Yombel

CNL Members Warned of 'Disciplinary Measures' *ABI20955 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Text] In conformity with the 6 August agreement creating the National Liberation Council [CNL], the following important decision has been reached:

The Steering Committee of the CNL, chairman of the CNL, Comrade Goukouni Oueddei; deputy chairman of the CNL, El Hadj Mahamat Abba Said. The list of members of the CNL will be broadcast very soon. [as heard]

As for statements made here and there, under no circumstances are they binding on the CNL. These statements are only binding on their authors. Consequently, certain personalities abroad are asked to strictly adhere to the standing orders or face the appropriate disciplinary measures.

GUNT Factions Holding Talks in Ouagadougou *ABI01614 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug 10 (AFP) — All factions of the ousted Chadian Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) have been meeting here since Thursday, it was announced here today.

A communique issued by the Cabinet of Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) said the gathering of the various factions fighting the Ndjamenan government of Hissein Habre illustrated Ouagadougou's determination to "unite and strengthen certain liberation movements to ensure their victory against imperialism

and its lackeys." The Libyan-backed GUNT guerrillas, led by former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, are entrenched in the north of Chad, while Mr Habre's forces, supported by French troops, control the south.

Balaam on Purposes of Meeting

*AB101924 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] The various factions composing the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], which was created after the signing of the Lagos Accords in 1979 and is now in opposition to the Hissein Habre's regime, have been meeting in our capital since Wednesday. In Ouagadougou the various factions are trying to harmonize their views before the Brazzaville conference which will in principle lead to reconciliation among Chadians and put an end to the war. The Brazzaville conference and other issues are the subject of the Ouagadougou meeting, as Dr Facho Balaam, the secretary general of the National Democratic and Popular [as heard] Union, who is presiding over the deliberations, told Pierre Tiago Tabiba.

[Begin recording][Balaam] We simply think that Burkina is now a crossroads — an example of a free country in Africa. Because of its young history, we have asked the comrade president [Sankara] to grant us the opportunity to come and hold our meeting in this free country of Africa in order to examine our problems, especially to examine how to reach a peaceful settlement in Chad. This is currently the preoccupation of most Africans who like our country and would like to find an early solution to the tragedy of our people. It is precisely in this framework that we asked the comrade president to allow us to come here and examine our current situation. We are very grateful to him for allowing us to meet here.

[Tabiba] Does this conference aim, among other things, at preparing the Brazzaville conference?

[Balaam] No, the first purpose is to cast a retrospective look at the whole situation in Chad as we are members of GUNT in which we carry on our struggle. There are a number of problems preoccupying us. These include of course the problem of reconciliation and the Brazzaville meeting.

[Tabiba] How many GUNT factions are participating in the Ouagadougou meeting?

[Balaam] Well, right now there are three factions. There could have been four GUNT member factions. We have avoided limiting this meeting to GUNT member factions alone. This is why we invited other movements in the opposition which are fighting the Habre regime so that they can reflect with us on the future of our country. So, in principle there ought to be four GUNT members. Now, the [name of movement indistinct] has joined us. If the two other organisations, which were expected, had come, there would now be seven factions. But currently we are (?four) factions attending the meeting.

[Tabiba] What is your assessment of the situation in Chad and how did you in the GUNT receive the creation of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] by Hissein Habre?

[Balaam] The UNIR is simply a mystification. I will simply say that the UNIR is a form of mystification — I do not want to elaborate on this but we will have the opportunity to hold thorough discussions on this issue — because Habre's political basis has been jeopardized since the assassination of Idriss Misikine [former foreign minister who reportedly died of malaria]. Now Habre is looking for other bases. But these bases are fragile. I can tell you that fighting — guerilla war — has resumed in the south of the country for 4 of 5 days now, and even his defense minister has been captured by our fighters. [end recording]

Factions Advocate Leadership Change

*AB111530 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Aug 84*

[Excerpt] The conference of the various factions forming the Chadian opposition continues in our capital. This conference, which brings together four factions of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and the Unity for Democracy and Peace, this morning was specific on the nature and objectives of the present meeting:

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] First of all, the day before yesterday, and especially yesterday, two organizations — the National Democratic Union and the Western Armed Forces — gave a communique exclusively to Radio France International [RFI] specifying their position on the formation of a National Liberation Council [CNL] that Goukouni wants to set up. Goukouni's meeting is taking place in Sebha, Libya. We were informed of Goukouni's intention to try to place such a CNL under his command and we said that this CNL that Goukouni wants to set up does not correspond to the objectives we set for ourselves on 28 November 1983 when we signed a document creating the CNL. Therefore, this Goukouni-controlled CNL does not conform with the CNL we set in November 1983. That is why we denounced that CNL.

There should be no confusion between Goukouni's meeting taking place in Sebha, which aims at setting up a puppet CNL, and our meeting in Ouagadougou, which is a meeting of reflection. Those attending our meeting, which brings together a certain number of organizations forming part of the GUNT, do not believe that the Sebha-based CNL conforms with the CNL set up in November 1983. Consequently, our objectives are quite different so people should not say that members of the GUNT have met in Ouagadougou and have set up a CNL with Goukouni as their leader. It is precisely this Goukouni-led CNL that we are challenging, because today we are advocating a change within the GUNT, a change in the leadership of the GUNT; a change in the structure of the GUNT; a new and dynamic team to conduct our struggle. So, we are fundamentally questioning the leadership of Goukouni. That is why we wanted to come here and assess our situation by making a retrospective analysis of all these (?issues) and defining new prospects.

At the end of our meeting we will inform you of our conclusions. That is why we said we would hold a press conference at the end of our deliberations to announce our conclusions. For now, there should be no confusion about the meeting being held here. The Ouagadougou meeting actually brings together a certain number of factions belonging to the GUNT. There are four of them — the National Democratic Union, the Western Armed Forces, the original Frolinat and the fundamentalist Frolinat. In addition to these four GUNT groups is the UDP, Unity for Democracy and Peace, which has come to join us. We have already said that there would have been more of us than this but for reasons and circumstances beyond their control, a certain number of comrades could not come so that we could widen the scope. For the moment we are merely using the framework of the GUNT, but we will eventually widen our scope by admitting all organizations opposed to the Ndjama regime who would like to come with us to think about the future and fate of our dear fatherland.

We want this clarification to be clear so that people will not confuse the Goukouni-controlled CNL set up in Sebha, Libya, with Goukouni as the head — which we totally reject — and the meeting of reflection which we are currently holding here and which will very soon come to conclusions, about which we will keep you informed. Therefore, comrades, this is the clarification we want to make. We cannot envisage the actual outcome of this meeting, but I do not think it will be a CNL but something else.

The CNL was the outcome of a consensus at a given time, and it is because we are opposed to this CNL that Goukouni found it expedient to make a fast move by bringing the CNL under his control. So we think this CNL Goukouni is talking about no longer represents the GUNT and present realities. We will only accept this CNL in the form in which it was established in November 1983, which says in essence to Goukouni in its charter: You have had a long experience, but you are now tired and you must, therefore, kindly retire. That is all!

If we are to attain our objective, we must change the leadership in order to assert our independence of a certain country that influences us and we must show our desire to find a solution to the Chadian conflict.

[Words indistinct] there was an impasse within the GUNT and a misunderstanding among the GUNT components and we resolved to search for a political structure in order to set up a steering body, because in all national liberation movements there is a steering body and an executive body. The aim of the November 1983 CNL was to set up a steering body capable of leading the liberation struggle we have been conducting against the puppet regime and against the imperialist agents in our country. Goukouni opposed this idea because after signing the document he turned round to say: No, I do not recognize this. I am not prepared to implement this. This is a coup d'etat against me. But we said: No, since you signed the document, you must implement its terms. It is not because you later found that the document you signed took away some of your power that you must now refuse to implement its terms. He therefore found it expedient to form another CNL and placed himself at its head. It is this CNL that we refused to join. This is what we have denounced.

I think I brought the communique we have drawn up, a communique endorsed by our comrades who are with us here, and which clearly states that we have nothing to do with Goukouni's CNL. [end recording]

Challenge Goukouni GUNT Leadership

NC111537 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, Aug 11 (AFP) — Leaders of several Chadian rebel groups, including four factions in the Chadian opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), meeting here today challenged the leadership of GUNT president Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Facho Balaam, head of the National Democratic Union (UND) and chairman of the gathering here, named the GUNT factions participating in the meeting, which opened here Thursday, as the two national Fronts for the Liberation of Chad ("Original" Frolinat and "Fundamental" Frolinat), the FAO [Western Armed Forces] and the UND.

Three other groups hostile to the Habre regime but not in GUNT, the First Army, the Chadian Union for Social Action (UTAS) and the Democratic Union for Peace (UDP), were also present, he said.

Earlier today, Yassin Abdelkader, head of the "Original" Frolinat, described Mr Goukouni and Mr Habre as "fabrications for reasons determined but not admitted by their inventors."

His organisation was "prepared to revise its position towards Goukouni Oueddei" if the GUNT leader did not keep to his commitments to other members of the coalition, Mr Abdelkader said. He added that the purpose of the Ouagadougou meeting was to "assess the armed struggle against Hissein Habre" and prepare for proposed talks between the rebels and the Ndjama regime in Brazzaville, Congo.

Form Breakaway Rally

AB130910 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 13 Aug 84

["Final communique" issued in Ouagadougou on the creation of the Rally of the Chadian Patriotic Forces at the end of their meeting on 12 August — recorded]

[Text] The persistent Chadian crisis, which in the first place is the result of the violation of the Lagos accords, has not enabled the struggling forces to transcend their differences in order to attain peace, start the process leading to national unity, and thus bring Chad out of its crisis. This has consequently brought about a series of civil wars with their attendant foreign interventions. The last conference on national reconciliation, which was scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa, raised the hopes of the Chadian people who have been seriously battered by several years of war. But international imperialism, through its agent Hissein Habre, systematically torpedoed this meeting, which is proof of the control over the Chadian land by foreign powers.

Worried by the recent turn of events; concerned about the future of Chad and its people in view of the obstinate desire of the sides in the conflict, who hide behind diplomatic protocol, to make all negotiation efforts fail; persuaded that military victory alone cannot lead to a just and lasting peace, the Chadian progressive and revolutionary movements, namely the Western Armed Forces, the Original Frolinat, National Democratic Union, and the Fundamental Frolinat, who met from the 8 to 12 August 1984 in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, have decided upon the following:

The immediate creation of the Rally of the Chadian Patriotic Forces [RFP] whose objectives are the following:

1. To mobilize and rally all patriotic forces with a view to finding solutions for Chad that emanate from the expressed desire of our masses;
2. To ensure a detailed explanation of the nature of the struggle conducted by the RFP, which defines its actions along an independent and national line;
3. To strive to make suggestions for concrete solutions to return peace and security to Chad and to ensure its independence in the face of external influences.

The RFP remains open and disposed to work in conjunction with all the forces of peace and progress of any kind. The RFP will pursue a nonaligned policy and have relations with all peace- and justice-loving countries as well as with all organizations that are struggling against racism, apartheid, Zionism, and for their national independence. It will fight by every means all kinds of oppression and domination. The RFP makes an appeal to the OAU to do all in its power to convene as early as possible a meeting of national reconciliation on Chad, inviting all the Chadian political organizations of any kind to participate. The RFP calls on all friendly countries and all peace-loving countries to freeze their relations with Ndjamena in order to curtail the sufferings of the Chadian people and to hasten the process of national reconciliation. It appeals to all Chadian nationals both inside and outside the country who are suffering from the current Chadian situation to give their support to the RFP in order to accelerate and help find a solution for peace and security in Chad.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 12 August 1984

CONGO

Prime Minister Announces New Government 11 Aug
AB120930 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Brazzaville, Aug 12 (AFP) — Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso retained the post of defence and security minister in the new government of 28 ministers announced here Saturday by Prime Minister Ange Edouard Pongui.

President Sassou Nguesso is also officially the head of government as well as head of state, in an extension of his powers granted by the ruling Congolese Labor Party last month. The presidential office is also given the status of a ministry in the new

government, which sees several changes from the outgoing administration headed by Colonel Sylvain Goma.

Former Interior Minister Colonel Francois Xavier Katali moves to agriculture, former Education Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba becomes foreign minister, former Health Minister Pierre-Damien Antoine Boussoukou-Boumba is now in charge of scientific research, and ex-Trade Minister Elenga Ngaporo is the new minister of energy and water power.

Five new ministries have been created, covering administration of the territory and local government, small and medium enterprises, rural supply and cooperative action, fisheries, and scientific research.

Four ministers, apart from Col Goma, have left the government: Pierre Nze (formerly foreign affairs), Jean Itadi (industries and fisheries), Boniface Matingou (tourism) and Marius Mouambenga (rural economy), while eight newcomers have been put in charge of industry and manufacture, tourism, small and medium enterprises, fisheries, basic education and literacy, trade, health, information, and rural supply.

The prime minister said that the changes were in line with "the concern to strengthen the revolutionary process" expressed at the party congress.

The following is the new government announced here Saturday:

Prime Minister:

Ange Edouard Pongui

Defence:

Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso

Finance and Budget:

Justin Lekoundzou Ossetoumba

Administration and Local Government:

Raymond Damase Ngollo

Agriculture and Livestock:

Col Francois Xavier Katali

Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:

Antoine Ndinga-Oba

Transport and Civil Aviation:

Hilaire Mounthault

Labor, Civil Service, and Social Insurance:

Bernard Combo-Matsiona

Public Works, Construction, and Housing:

Benoit Moundele-Ngollo

Culture and Arts:

Jean-Baptiste Taty-Loutard

Youth and Sports:

Gabriel Oba-Apounou

Planning:

Pierre Moussa

Secondary and Higher Education:

Daniel Abibi

Industry and Manufacturing:

Ambroise Noumazalaye

Mines and Energy:

Rodolphe Adada

Energy and Water Power:

Elenga Ngaporo

Scientific Research:

Pierre-Damien Boussoukou-Boumba

Head of the President's Office:

Aime Emmanuel Yoka

Forestry:

Henri Djombo

Justice:

Dieudonne Kimbembe

Tourism, Leisure, and Environment:

Pierre Ngaka

Small and Medium Enterprises:

Alphonse Poati

Fisheries:

Ossebi Douniam

Basic Education and Literacy:

Bernadette Bayovne

Trade and Consumption:

Ambroise Gambouele

Health and Social Affairs:

Christophe Bouramoue

Information, Posts, and Telecommunications:

Christian Gilbert Bembet

Rural Supply and Cooperative Action:

Alphonse Gisset

ZAIRE**Mining Output Not Expected To Increase Soon***AB130720 Paris AFP in English 0402 GMT 13 Aug 84*

[Text] Lubumbashi, Zaire, Aug 13 (AFP) — Zaire's mining output, which accounts for two-thirds of foreign exchange earnings, is not going to be able to increase in the foreseeable future, the state mining company's Deputy Chairman Pierre de Merre warned here Sunday. He said all the signs were that current surpluses would last for years. Mr de Merre said he opted for caution regarding fluctuation of stocks. Economic recovery in

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United States had not noticeably included the electrical, electronic and construction sectors where Zairian minerals could find a market, he noted.

The development of optical fibre cables and telecommunications satellites represented a "danger" for copper, Zaire's principal resource, Mr de Merre said. At 78,000 Belgian francs (1,344 dollars) a ton, the price for the mineral was "disappointing" and was 5,000 francs less than anticipated, he said.

The Gecamines state mining company based here produces 460,000 tons of copper a year, making Zaire the world's seventh-ranking producer. Its output of 12,000 tons of cobalt accounts for half of world production. Zinc amounts to 65,000 tons a year. Zaire relies heavily on its mineral revenues for foreign exchange to ensure servicing of its external debt, which stood at 4.19 billion dollars at the end of last year.

Mr de Merre stressed Gecamines' decision to increase investments of 600 million to 750 million dollars were envisaged between now and 1989. The company's long-term debt was 160 million dollars. Cash flow, self-financing and debt servicing, before taxes, took 25 per cent of revenues.

Last year's devaluation of the Zaire had made a noticeable improvement in the Gecamines accounts, Mr de Merre said. He said Gecamines was setting up its own commercial service, following the liquidation of the state-owned marketing organisation for non-ferrous metals, Sozacom. He declined to comment on reports that Sozacom had been wound up because of its allegedly controversial financial management practices.

BENIN

French Envoy Received by Kerekou, Comments on Visit

AB111100 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT
10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The head of state received in audience this afternoon Guy Penne, the adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand on African affairs. After the audience which lasted for more than 2 hours, Guy Penne spoke to the press about the purpose of his visit to Benin.

[Begin recording] [Penne] As you know, my visit is one of many traditional visits that I pay to Benin and to several other African countries. I had not been here for the past 7 months, so the French president asked me to come with a message of congratulations for the Beninese head of state following his reelection and also to hold discussions with him on issues of common interest to Benin and France.

[Unidentified reporter] Will you please tell us the topics that you discussed with the head of state?

[Penne] Well, I would like to quote President Kerekou. That is to say, during this long discussion we discussed political, economic, and cultural issues. On the political side, President Kerekou made a general analysis of world politics followed by an analysis of the situation in Africa. As you know, there is, unfortunately, much dissension in Africa. The southern African issue was raised and we had identical views on it. We also discussed the Western Saharan issue. The Beninese head of state wanted to know the French president's position on this issue and I explained this to him. Well, I would like to inform you that I will be in Mauritania on Sunday to meet President Haydala. We also discussed Chad and the efforts being made to try to negotiate for peace in that country because France does not want to (?remain in) Chad and is ready to withdraw its troops if Libya withdraws its troops. This was said by Mr Hernu some days ago. We hope that Chadians [words indistinct]. We talked at length about the problems of President Sassou-Nguesso in trying to organize the Brazzaville conference. President Kerekou is also determined to help President Sassou-Nguesso in his efforts to organize the Brazzaville conference. [end recording]

BURKINA

Sankara Addresses Amnestied Politicians

AB101645 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] This is an event of capital importance, one which must go down in the annals of the history of Burkina Faso. The head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, has just granted clemency to a certain number of politicians. But before setting them free, the comrade chairman granted them an audience at the national headquarters of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in the presence of several officials including

Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo; (Kilme Dezien); Comrade Raymond Poda, minister of justice; and Comrade Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of interior.

Chairman Sankara held separate audiences with first-generation politicians, namely Maurice Yameogo [president of the republic, 1960-66], Joseph Conombo [former prime minister of third republic 1978-80], Moise Lankwende, and Sanfo Mamadou [former planning and cooperation minister]. Chairman Sankara told these former officials what the people expected of them. He reminded them that since 4 August 1983, the revolution has not stopped stretching out its hand to all. Countless are the acts indulged in by the former politicians that justified such measures ranging from house arrest to confinement to place of residence. Chairman Sankara pointed out to them the educative role of the People's Revolutionary Tribunals. The severity of the punishments, he stressed, is due entirely to the policy of failure that had characterized the regimes which they headed. But today everything has changed in Burkina Faso, Comrade Sankara reminded them.

Once again, the power of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and the people's power is stretching out a hand to you, Comrade Sankara further said. The revolution is aimed at reversing everything. So concerning those who benefited from presidential pardon, the revolution aims at transforming them into revolutionaries unless they show that they are obstinate and impervious to progressive ideas and to the ideas of the people. The revolution has opened its doors to convicted persons. There are structures for this, for their inclusion into society, according to Captain Sankara. Many people think that it is a mistake on the part of the CNR to act this way, but it is worth taking this risk. In any case, nobody can say some day that the CNR did not give them the chance to repent.

Captain Sankara reminded the dignitaries of the defunct People's Salvation Council, CSP, that their craze for adulation, primitive sentimentalism, and, above all, their greed was the cause of their political bewilderment. And yet, the head of state recalled, each person had the chance to make a choice. Instead of choosing the people's interests, many persons, in a groveling manner, went off track by sacrificing the people's interests for their own personal interests. The charge is clear. When power was on your side, said the captain, you used it against the people. But today we have to live in a free world, that is, to promote a constant preoccupation to live with the people. You entered into the history of our people in a fraudulent manner through sectarianism and tribalism. You did not care at all about the people's interests. But today, the head of state continued, we will try to change you into your opposite, and it is necessary that you forget forever the illusion of revenge. Those who try to take vengeance will have only themselves to blame.

The head of state then brought together the two groups and reminded them that the people are not to be distinguished by age, sex, or religion except the religion of development and happiness. Inviting them to step across the threshold toward the people, the head of state gave each one of them the CDR statutes and the CNR general orientation statement. It is the people who have always decided their destiny outside any suicidal [as heard] law. This is evidenced by the people's verdict of 3 January. The

withdrawal of Blaise Compaore from Po to protest against the reactionary maneuvers of the decadent CSP is also evidence of this fact [reference to Compaore's efforts to secure Sankara's release from house arrest in 1983]. Our history is rich in experiences; there is no time to waste. You will be judged according to your works. Sincerity will prevail. So much the worse for you if you are insincere.

GHANA

Rawlings Orders Man Rearrested, Criticizes Tribunal
AB111315 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT
 11 Aug 84

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] yesterday ordered the rearrest of Nii Amo Addy [reportedly a relative of PNDC Chairman Rawlings] by the police. The chairman also called for the judgements delivered by the tribunal.

Radio Ghana yesterday evening announced that Nii Amo Addy had been acquitted by a panel of the public tribunal on a charge of murder on the basis that he did not intend to kill his victim whom he shot at close range. The tribunal said that he did not know the mechanism of the weapon with which he shot the deceased.

The reasons for the verdict, as we have heard them, are absurd and insult to the intelligence of the public, the chairman commented. The public tribunal was established to represent the conscience of the people, not to insult them in this way. This can only destroy confidence in popular justice. Some of the tribunals are beginning to take on the characteristics of some of the traditional courts, the chairman observed.

The PNDC is expected to study the judgements and determine the appropriate measures to be taken. Meanwhile, the inspector general of police has confirmed that Nii Amo Addy was rearrested by midnight last night.

Public, Tourists Warned on Restricted Areas
AB102056 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT
 10 Aug 84

[Text] The public, particularly tourists, are reminded that the Castle, Osu [seat of government], and its immediate surroundings are a restricted area. The area is only opened to those who have business to transact and there is no access for tourists or sightseers.

A statement from the police public relations directorate points out that cameras are not allowed except for accredited journalists with specific authorization. The statement warns that with immediate effect, any person found taking photographs of the area will have his camera and film confiscated.

Hotels' management and tourists and travel agencies are accordingly asked to advise their clients.

LIBERIA

Doe To Visit FRG, Romania, Austria
AB102043 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT
 10 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The head of state of Liberia and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, leaves the country tomorrow morning by the regular Swiss air flight en route to the FRG for his annual medical check up upon the advice of his physician. According to an executive mansion press release, Dr Doe will be accompanied by a seven-member delegation. He is expected to be in Germany for 10 days.

From Germany, the head of state will travel to Romania for a state visit at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceaucescu. During that visit the two leaders are expected to discuss matters relating to bilateral trade between the two countries including the sale of rubber, palm oil, cocoa, and coffee. They will also discuss a joint venture in the areas of mining, low-cost housing, and other programs.

Following the visit to Romania, Dr Doe and party will then travel to the Republic of Austria, for an official visit. While in Austria, Dr Doe will hold talks with leading Austrian officials on international and bilateral matters. The rehabilitation and expansion of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company and the sale of Liberian iron ore to Austria will also form part of the discussion.

In the absence of the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, the minister of state for presidential affairs, J.B. Blamo, will conduct the affairs of the nation as chairman of the cabinet. He is to operate in close cooperation with the vice president, the speaker and members of the Interim National Assembly.

Departs 11 Aug
AB111345 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT
 11 Aug 84

[Text] The president of the Interim National Assembly, head of state Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Kanyon Doe, left the capital this morning for West Germany for his annual medical checkup upon the advice of his physician.

Eastman Denounces Proposed Tour by RSA's Botha
AB130800 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
 13 Aug 84

[Text] The proposed visit by the South African foreign minister to some African countries has been condemned by the Liberian Government. Speaking at a reception held in honor of the departing Nigerian ambassador to Liberia and doyen of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Edward [as heard] Martins, Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman said Liberia will have no dealings with South Africa until the apartheid system is abolished.

He noted that the signing of the nonaggression pact between Mozambique and South Africa is one of the factors that is delaying Namibia's independence. The foreign minister also said Liberia looks forward to the settlement of the Western Sahara and the Chadian issues.

He then thanked Ambassador Martins for the manner in which he served his country in Liberia and noted that the mutual understanding that has existed between Liberia and Nigeria would continue to grow.

NIGERIA

Ban on 'General' Wage Increases Announced

AB101726 Lagos NAN in English 1702 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Lagos, Aug 10 (NAN) — The Federal Government today announced a ban on any general increase in workers' wages and salaries in both the public and the private sectors throughout this year. It however allowed the normal annual increment but banned any adjustment in incremental rates in both sectors.

According to approved income policy guidelines for 1984, released by the Cabinet Office in Lagos, the ban was in view of the economic difficulties and in support of efforts to solve them. The government said that change in salaries, wages, and fringe benefits would only be allowed in the case of promotion, but that it must not be backdated. It warned against the revision of fringe benefits now being enjoyed by workers, adding that the amount of bonuses should be restricted to one month basic salary.

The government advised companies proposing revisions of fringe benefits or the introduction of new ones to submit to the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, their productivity schemes as well as evidence of improvement in production and profit. On dividend paid to shareholders, the government said that the withholding tax of 12.5 percent was to be introduced, but added that it did not apply to pioneer companies. The government approved increases of not more than 5 percent for company products and warned that applications for such increases should be made before the proposed increase. Application of price increases of more than 5 percent, the government said, should be submitted to the secretary and chairman of the productivity, prices and incomes board at least six weeks in advance.

New Decrees Repeal Customs, Excise Tariff Acts

AB101020 Lagos NAN in English 0910 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Lagos, Aug 10 (NAN) — Two new decrees were today in Lagos promulgated by the Federal Military Government to repeal the Customs and Excise Tariff Acts of 1973. One of them, Decree No 24, repeals the Customs Tariff Act while Decree No 25 revokes the Excise Tariff Act.

Decree No 24 introduces new import duties to protect agriculture and local industries. According to the decree, the new duties will not be modified until after three years to allow industrialists, agriculturists and importers to embark on long-term investment

programmes. The decree classifies various items into 99 groups and specifies import duties ranging from 10 to 150 percent on each item. Items that will attract import duties of 10 percent include such zinc products [as received] as tin foil, pipes, tubes, hollow bars and pipe fittings while aircraft imported for private use and domestic appliances completely assembled abroad will attract 150 percent duty.

Decree No 25 introduces new excise duties for various items classified into 98 groups. According to the decree, such items as furniture, used for the manufacture of sewing machines, designed for industrial use, will attract an excise tariff of 3 percent. Gaming and amusement machines attract an excise duty of 70 percent. The decree exempts certain items from excise duty. These include fuel, lubricants and aircraft manufactured for the Armed Forces of a foreign power. Others include civil aircraft registered in a state approved by the head of state, goods manufactured for the official and personal use of the head of Federal Military Government and any person entitled to diplomatic immunities and privileges.

Decree 24 takes effect from (?today) while Decree 25 is effective from July 27.

Participation Pact Signed With Gulf Oil

AB101701 Lagos NAN in English 0915 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Lagos, Aug 10 (NAN) — The NNPC [Nigeria National Petroleum Company] has signed a participation agreement with the Gulf Oil Company Nigeria Ltd., the corporation said in a statement in Lagos today. The corporation also said that the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, signed on behalf of the NNPC while Mr C M Smith signed on behalf of Gulf.

NNPC explained that the agreement, which was signed on Aug 1, consolidated the various participating interest acquired by the Federal Government through the corporation in the operation of Gulf and the oil mining lease held by it in 1973, 1974 and 1979. By the agreement, NNPC now holds 60 percent and Gulf 40 percent interest in the petroleum operations conducted by Gulf.

According to the corporation, the agreement also settles all outstanding issues between the two parties including the "buy-back oil" in 1973 and 1974, the alleged over-lifting of crude oil from 1976 to 1979 and the consideration for payment by the NNPC for the acquisition of interest in the petroleum operations conducted by Gulf.

Lagos: Liberian Military Should Not Contest Elections

AB101240 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Commentary by Dele Koku]

[Excerpt] Ghana and Nigeria are the first two African countries to debunk the misconception that it is impossible to change from a military rule to a popular democracy. And it was in Nigeria that a military regime, which had seized power for 13 years,

voluntarily relinquished that power to elected people. So, the move by the present military regime in Liberia to hand over the mantle of political leadership to civilians [words indistinct] is not really something new. What is perhaps of interest is the intention of the present Liberian leadership to participate and even contest for political posts in next year's election without first quitting the barracks.

Military rule, in itself, has always been seen as an aberration within a democratic culture, and its legitimacy can only be based on its popularity among the people. But one thing which is clear is that no matter how benevolent a military regime can be, it is never a permanent substitute for a democratic government. This is why there has been a lot of hue and cry over the option of the present military leadership in Liberia to be one of the contestants in the forthcoming election. For in spite of the fact that a civilian democratic government is desirable in the country, it is not enough to just have any type of popularly elected government all in the name of practicing democracy. What is most desirable is a democratic government that can stand the test of time. And such a government is no other than one that has the confidence of its people and of the international community. Democratic principles demand that every contestant to an elective office must be given equal and fair opportunity. However, with the intention of the present Liberian military leadership to contest in the election, it is doubtful that this cherished democratic tenet can be adhered to. For, with the machinery of the state and the instrument of coercion at its disposal, there is a tendency that it may have undue advantage over its opponents in the election. This, for sure, is a negation of the democratic process.

Envoy to UN: No Compromise on Anti-Apartheid Stand
AB101758 Dakar PANA in English 1741 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Lagos, 10 Aug (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria will not accept any agreement between South Africa and any of the Frontline States which does not deal with the issue of apartheid in the racist enclave, Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations (UN), Retired Major General Joseph Garba, said in Lagos today.

Maj Gen Garba, who is also the chairman of the UN Committee for Action Against Apartheid, told a news conference that the Nkomati agreements between the racist regime in South Africa and one Frontline State did not deal with the issue of apartheid, adding that Nigeria would not compromise its stand because of "the temporary agreements." According to Maj Gen Garba, "if the agreements are amended to include a programme for the eradication of apartheid in South Africa, Nigeria would look at the agreements in a different light." He stated that successive governments in the country had consistently opposed the apartheid policy of the racist regime.

Maj Gen Garba said that the recent visit of Botha, the prime minister of the racist enclave, to Britain did not have any impact, adding that Botha was becoming uneasy because the struggle against apartheid was being won. He said that more than 100 delegates from different parts of the world were expected to attend a four-day seminar, beginning in Lagos on Monday, on the legal status of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

ANGOLA

Defense Forces Kill 119 UNITA 'Bandits'*MB121018 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 12 Aug 84*

[Text] Luanda, 12 Aug (ANGOP) — The Angolan defense and security forces have, in mopping-up operations, killed 119 UNITA bandits in the period from 23 July to 31 July in the Huambo, Huila, Bie, and Cuanza Sul provinces. During these operations, according to a military source, the UNITA puppets left on the terrain large quantities of weapons with which they had committed terrorist actions against the defenseless populations in the regions where they were operating.

UNITA Communique on Fighting at Cazombo*MB130948 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 13 Aug 84*

[Communique issued by General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi on behalf of the UNITA Central Committee in Jamba on 30 July 1984]

[Text] 1. The great offensive launched by the Cubans and the MPLA on 7 April 1984 to retake the Cazombo salient failed, and on 27 July all Cuban and People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] military units that fought there were routed and returned to Luena in total disarray.

a. The number of enemy forces totaled 15,000, including 3,000 Cubans. They were armed with 200 PT-76's, T-54's, T-34's, BM-21's, BTR's, BRDM's and were supported by an air force with 30 planes, such as MiG-21's; Mi-8; Mi-24; DC-7; Antonov's 26,12,32; C-130 for the transport of fuel; and Alouettes.

b. The enemy forward command post was located at Luacano, along the Benguela railroad, where Colonel Tonha Pedale, defense minister; General Iko Carreira; Lieutenant (Gongo); Major (Higino); and other high-ranking FAPLA officers were present on several occasions.

c. Zambian authorities, who believed the MPLA promises about the retaking of the Cazombo salient, had already begun giving military aid to the MPLA so that they could infiltrate FAPLA forces from their territory.

d. During 4 months of fierce fighting on the Cazombo war front the following enemy casualties were listed: 1,600 FAPLA soldiers were killed, 214 Cubans were killed, and 109 FAPLA soldiers were captured. Two MiG-21's, 2 Mi-8's, and 1 DC-7 were shot down. A total of 98 vehicles of different types were destroyed.

The UNITA forces, under the leadership of Brigadier Demostenes Chilingutilla, chief of the General Staff, suffered during the same period 3 killed, 1,100 wounded and 20 missing in action.

Despite the heavy price that our forces paid, the Cazombo salient has been saved. This example of bravery and determination should demonstrate clearly our determination to Luanda and

Lusaka. We will defeat in the same manner any other offensives until the final victory over the foreign forces which occupy our country is achieved.

2. On 29 July, a supply convoy column which was traveling from Menongue to Baixo Longa was annihilated. We killed 112 enemies and captured 3 soldiers, namely Officer Candidate (Filipe Raimundo Zala), leader of the battalion of the Department of Transport and Tanks; Officer Candidate (Arthur Januario), commander of the 1st Battalion of the 36th Brigade; and (Eduardo Mangue) of the 75th Battalion. We also captured 2 B-776 tanks, 2 T-34 tanks, 3 BRDM's, and 16 vehicles, including Ural, Star, and (?IFA) vehicles.

If this is what Iko Carreira says about winning the war, then the multinationals involved in Angola should expect more surprises in the next 5 months — the ones who warn you are your friends. The struggle triumphs! United we shall win! Jamba 30 July, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

[Signed] General Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

Angolan Faction Challenges UNITA Claim*NC101936 Paris AFP in English 1908 GMT 10 Aug 84*

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 10 (AFP) — The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) today challenged claims by the principal Angolan opposition movement, UNITA, that it had extended guerrilla operations into the north of the country.

In a communique received by Agence France-Presse here, the FNLA called on UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) to name specific areas in northern Angola where it had carried out operations.

Northern Angola was the FNLA's base area during the Angolan independence struggle against Portugal. The movement, led by Roberto Holden, formed a coalition government with the marxist MPLA and UNITA in 1975, but practically disappeared from the Angolan political scene after independence in 1976.

UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, said on August 1 that it had spread its fight against the MPLA government from its traditional base in the south to the northern enclave of Cabinda as well as the capital itself.

"The FNLA does not contest the successes achieved by UNITA in southern Angola," today's communique said, criticising "the gratuitous and unscrupulous publicity" it said UNITA was carrying out.

Meanwhile, the Angolan news agency monitored here said today that government forces had killed 212 UNITA guerrillas between 21 and August 3.

The agency, quoting military sources, said government operations had been carried out against the guerrillas in five provinces in eastern and southern Angola.

It added that the army has also freed 433 people held by UNITA.

Foreign Ministers Meet on Bilateral Ties in Lisbon

MB102027 Luanda ANGOP in English 1605 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Luanda, August 10 (ANGOP) — The analysis of bilateral relations and the political conjuncture in Africa and particularly in Southern Africa, figured very high in the agenda of a 2-hour meeting held yesterday in Lisbon by the Angolan minister of external relations, Paulo Teixeira Jorge with his Portuguese counterpart, Jaime Gama.

Paulo Jorge and Jaime Gama exchanged impressions on relations between Lisbon and Luanda, and considered that a new channel of dialogue has been opened between the two governments, and expressed the concerns to continue in this way.

The two ministers focused about political conjecture in Africa and particularly the situation in Southern Africa, the Namibia question and the "understanding" of Lusaka.

Addressing a press conference, the minister spokesman said Jaime Gama considered the meeting as a constructive step in the setting up of a trust relations between the two governments.

The Portuguese minister stressed the frankness in which the two parties stated their viewpoints and the wish expressed by them to continue the dialogue in view of reaching a useful platform of understanding.

UN Human Rights Commission Meets in Luanda

MB100825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The meeting of the experts of the UN Ad Hoc Commission for Human Rights was opened a short while ago in one of the halls of the 10 December conference center in Luanda by Comrade Diogenes Boavida, our minister of justice.

The experts have been in our country since yesterday to hear some evidence from SWAPO and the ANC of the violation of human rights by the Pretoria regime in South Africa and in Namibia.

Addressing the opening session, our minister of justice expressed the satisfaction of the Angolan authorities at the holding of a further working session of that UN body, Comrade Diogenes de Boavida told the participants:

[Begin recording] It is important to discuss the report which has been presented to the UN Human Rights Commission and to the UN Economic and Social Council, which have been constituting important and decisive objects in the general fight which the international community, particularly the United Nations, has been waging against the apartheid regime by condemning its intrinsic evil nature, decrying its reactionary and inhuman practices, and relentlessly calling for its end. Accordingly, we want to reaffirm here that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola views this special group with the highest regard, for it

leads and supports actively the work and the objectives which the commission is pursuing.

Ladies and gentlemen, notwithstanding the somewhat timid, insecure, and even contradictory steps made toward detente in Southern Africa, the situation remains somber and dangerous to peace and the well-being of the peoples in Southern Africa. Thus, instead of totally withdrawing its armed forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, troops which invaded and for a long-time occupied it in a persistent and massive manner, South Africa is unreasonably and unjustifiably delaying its troop withdrawal.

It is continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia in a challenge to the international community. The Pretoria regime continues to tenaciously refuse to work toward a peaceful and internationally accepted settlement of the Namibia's problem for which the United Nations has found a formula a long time ago.

Acts of hostility and destabilization by the South African racist regime against the neighboring sovereign and independent states are continuing. What is graver still is the fact that the monstrous apartheid system — a detestable system of segregation and oppression of man on the basis of race and skin color — is continuing in South Africa. Bantustanization or the forced removal of people; the arbitrary deprivation of citizenship to millions of South Africans; killings; the violation of personal integrity with detentions without trial, torture, and ill-treatment; disappearances; and arbitrary sentences are the order of the day in South Africa.

There is discrimination at work and in education, health, culture, sports, and in all spheres of life. There are violations of the right of assembly and free association and the freedom of speech. In a nutshell, this is a situation in which the majority of the South African people are reduced to the condition of aliens in their own country. [end recording]

He also said that the People's Republic of Angola has paid an extremely high price for its unwavering stand in the struggle against apartheid and its active solidarity with peoples who want to liberate themselves. These are facts which the ad hoc commission members will be able to see for themselves during their tour of southern Angola.

The proceedings of the meeting are being chaired by (Annah Nsato), a Ghanaian, who is commission chairman.

BOTSWANA

Masire Sets General Elections for 8 Sep

MB111246 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has disclosed the polling date for the general elections. A press release from his office says polling will be on 8 September, the same date for local government elections. Dr Masire has also issued writs for the elections of members of parliament for all constituencies.

Returning officers will receive nominations for parliamentary candidates on Friday, 17 August, between the hours of 0900 and 1100 in the morning and between 1430 and 1700 in the afternoon. All persons entrusted in the nomination of parliamentary candidates are asked to take note of these hours.

Nomination forms are obtainable from returning officers in every constituency.

Masire Asks Vote for Responsible People

MB130652 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, yesterday called upon Batswana to vote for responsible and trustworthy people who would run the country properly. Dr Masire was launching the 1984 Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] election manifesto before an estimated 4,000 people at the extension 10 Freedom Square in Gaborone.

He said although he had no desire to be a dictator he would advise the electorate to vote for Mr Peter Mmusi and Mr Archie Mogwe in Gaborone South and Gaborone North respectively.

Dr Masire told the gathering that the BDP manifesto was based on what his government had already achieved and how the party would continue to do what they have been doing. He said that there was no party other than the BDP which could manage the country satisfactorily as it has done in the past 18 years.

He said that Botswana was today internationally respected because of the ability and capability of its leaders and people.

Dr Masire ruled out the idea that opposition parties sprung up because people were disillusioned with the present government. He said opposition party members were disillusioned with each other and that was why their number was increasing.

On development, Dr Masire said that the BDP believed in development by stages in accordance with the state of the economy. He said his government was calling upon those who have the means of building industries to do so and employ those without the means. He said his government believed that anybody should do what he can and his government would subsidize when necessary.

MOZAMBIQUE

11 'Armed Bandits' Killed in Gaza Province

MB120642 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 12 Aug 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] A total of 11 armed bandits were killed and various others wounded, plus an assortment of war materiel was captured, including landmines, mortar shells, and ammunition, as a result of an attack and destruction of an armed bandit camp in Gaza Province. Meanwhile, in Tete, four collaborators of the armed

bandits were captured.

USSR Official Discusses Cooperative Fishing Sector

MB091900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet Union is interested in taking part in the creation of support sites for the cooperative fishing sector along the Mozambican sea-coast. This was disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Fishing Industry of the Soviet Union during a recent tour he made of the city of Beira, which enabled him to visit fishing facilities. The Soviet official expressed great appreciation for the efforts being made by the Mozambican party and state toward the development of fishing activity.

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg on Mugabe's Marxist Policies

MB130724 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is now rapidly leading his country into a one-party state, which is to sport Marxist-Leninist policies cast in the Soviet mold. This is ironic. Throughout the Rhodesian war, the Soviets supported the forces of Mr Joshua Nkomo, while Mr Mugabe's forces were supported mainly by the Communist Chinese. Even prior to, and during, the Rhodesian elections, the Soviets backed Mr Nkomo.

So now Mr Mugabe is forgetting all that and is adopting Soviet policies and styles of government. This must, inevitably, drive him into the Soviet camp, which would be a great pity. Southern Africa just does not need another Soviet puppet in its midst. However, the most apparent reason for Mr Mugabe adopting this course of action is that he must find a way to restore stability to his country. Despite the activities of the notorious 5th Brigade, Mr Nkomo's Matabele continue to be troublesome, and Mr Mugabe has obviously decided that the time for really drastic action has arrived.

The Soviets provide a ready-made system which ensures maximum dictatorial powers and optimum opportunities to be utterly ruthless in suppressing all opposition. Right now, being a Matabele in Zimbabwe is a hazardous experience. Soon it will be downright suicidal.

SWAZILAND

Security Agreement Signed With Mozambique

MB121217 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Swaziland and Mozambique have signed a security accord to prevent border clashes. Announcing this in Mbabane, the Swazi commissioner of police, Mr Simelane, said the pact was signed at the common border town of Lomahasha, but he gave

no details.

The accord comes after violent clashes in April between Swazi security forces and ANC terrorists. The clashes occurred when the terrorists fled to Swaziland after the signing of the Nkomati Accord by Mozambique and South Africa. The accord stipulates that neither country may harbor or support dissidents. Swaziland has a similar accord with South Africa, and last month it expelled more than 80 ANC members to Tanzania, saying they had entered the country illegally.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Receives Message From Nyerere

MB110623 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has warned Zambians and Tanzanians not to take their close relationship for granted as enemies were busy trying to wreck this special unity. Dr Kaunda said at State House yesterday evening that Zambians and Tanzanians were like Siamese Twins because of the close and special relationship they have developed over the years.

The president was speaking before receiving a special message from his Tanzania counterpart, Dr Julius Nyerere, delivered by the country's foreign minister, Ben Mkapa. He said if there were any two countries in the world that have identified with each other very closely and worked together, they were Zambia and Tanzania.

Reportage on Visit of Defense Minister

For North Korean coverage of the visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea of a Defense Ministry delegation led by Defense Minister C. M. Mwananshiku, including his talks with DPRK People's Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u, see the North Korea section of the 13 August Asia and Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

ZANU-PF Congress Discusses Leadership Code

MB091500 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The second ZANU-PF congress entered its third day in Harare today, and among issues being discussed is the leadership code. A draft of the leadership code says the Central Committee of the party has found it necessary, desirable, and expedient to impose on leaders a strict code of behavior, with a view to assuring the advent of socialism.

In order to achieve this goal, the Central Committee has proposed measures to be taken by a leader in his personal conduct. The leader is not to express himself in a manner that violates the constitution of the party, disclose government secrets, or be seen drunk in public places. He should not commit acts of immorality,

and repeatedly dress inappropriately or mislead the Central Committee by providing untrue information. The leader is [words indistinct] for the principle of equality, and is therefore forbidden from promoting tribalism, regionalism, sectionalism, nepotism, racialism, and race discrimination. The party regards corruption as an evil disease destructive to society, and leaders are forbidden from accepting inducements in relation to party and government business. A leader must not falsely obtain money from the party and government. He should also not decline to disclose his assets if under investigation for corruption.

The party also believes that any leader who concentrates on acquiring property rapidly becomes an ally of capitalism and an enemy of socialism and the masses. It goes on to state that a leader may not own a business, a share, or interest in [words indistinct]. However, the raising of chickens on one's property is not prohibited. A leader will not receive more than one salary or serve as a director of a business organized for profit or engage in real estate where he will receive royalties or rent. He will not own more than one dwelling house except as dictated by [word indistinct], and no leader shall be [word indistinct] in Zimbabwe.

The party objects to anyone owning more than (?60) hectares of land for [word indistinct] of family receive fees on account of lectures or professional activities in excess of 1,000 dollars per year. However, nothing in this area (?prevents) a leader from receiving a fee or royalty on account of a book or work that an individual wrote. The party also objects to relatives being used to derive financial gains for the leader.

Leaders are urged to defend the party and government, and anyone agrieved should send his complaints to [word indistinct] committee, and anyone who violates this code will be punished accordingly.

The Central Committee has outlined categories of people to be affected by the leadership code. These are members of the Central Committee, the National Executive of the Women's and Youth Leagues, as well as provincial, district, and branch executives, and ministers, deputy ministers, [word indistinct] and provincial governors, members of the Public Service Commission, and [words indistinct] service commission, commissioners of the Army, Air Force, police, and prison service, civil servants of the rank of executive, administrative officers, [words indistinct] employees of (?parastatals) local and municipal authorities, the [words indistinct] administrative bodies in the public service are also affected.

In an address to workers yesterday, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said leaders who already had amassed wealth would find it difficult to transfer to socialism, as witnessed in some African countries which introduced such codes. He said the party will not tolerate double pay slips. Comrade Mugabe said transformation must have a starting point in the leaders before establishing a socialist state. This afternoon, deliberation of the congress will be held in closed session.

Mugabe, Deputy To Select ZANU-PF Party Executive
MB101955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1941 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Harare Aug 10, SAPA — The outgoing Central Committee of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party today thwarted attempts by other party delegates to reduce the Zimbabwean prime minister's power in the party.

Under the party's new constitution, adopted today by 6,000 delegates at its congress, the 15-member party executive, or politburo, will be chosen by a "presidential commission" consisting of Mr Mugabe and his party vice-president, Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda. Both new have been assured of their future positions following their unopposed nomination at the congress.

However, at a press briefing today, the acting publicity secretary for ZANU-PF, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said that "two or three" provincial executives had asked for the clause to be dropped. They suggested the Politburo should be elected by the 90-member new Central Committee, to be elected tomorrow and from which all members of the Politburo are drawn.

"The reply is, as I told you before, no," said Dr Zvobgo, who is also minister of justice. "The politburo will be nominated by the president." There had been no voting on the issue, he added.

The outgoing 26-member Central Committee, elected during the UDI war years, had considered the suggested changes this week, Dr Zvobgo said, but had found them "inappropriate."

The congress is expected to sit late into the night, debating other resolutions. The controversial leadership code, which imposes severe financial and moral restraints on party leaders, still remains to be debated before the congress can start with its elections.

ZANU-PF Congress Adopts 'Radical' Changes
MB110548 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The second ZANU-PF National Congress last night adopted 11 resolutions aimed at bringing radical political and economic changes to Zimbabwe within the next 5 years. The Congress, which went into closed session for the whole day yesterday under the chairmanship of the party president and prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, resolved that the Politburo of the party shall supervise and administer all government ministries in accordance with the policies and program of the party. It called on the party to introduce a Chitepo College of Marxism and Leninism to be run jointly by the party and state in order to deepen the ideological consciousness of its members.

In the field of national security, the Congress called on the government to courtmartial any captured bandits in order to wipe out the scourge of banditry and subversion in the country as soon as possible. It also urged the government to introduce military training in schools, expand training facilities for paramedical staff, and introduce incentives which will encourage them to work

in the rural areas. The Congress, which enters into its fourth day today, recommended a number of changes which it felt should be undertaken in education. These include the intensification of adult and political education.

In the economical field, the Congress urged the party and government to decentralize commerce and trade through the establishment of cooperatives at small urban centers. It called on the government to intensify the socialization of the economy, including state ownership of the means of production, work education, and self-management.

The Congress felt that the government should bring about the executive presidency without delays and recommended that the legal system should be broadened to ensure justice for all. The government should also intensify its program of large-scale state farming as an arm of socialist agriculture where the means of production are directly owned by the state. The Congress felt that cooperative farming should be promoted as the second arm of socialist agriculture.

On natural resources, the resolution urged the government to embark on a program which is designed to bring the waters of the Zambezi River within the reach of Zimbabwe's urban centers and also for the purposes of irrigating the state-owned schemes. On transport and communication, the congress called on the government to spread postal and telephone services in order to cover rural areas as broadly as possible. The government should also take drastic measures in order to reduce road accidents. It also urged the government to promote foreign trade with the preferential trade area, PTA, Africa, the socialist community, and developed and underdeveloped nations.

On international relations, the resolution affirmed ZANU-PF support for national liberation movements in Southern Africa and throughout the world.

ZANU-PF Congress Adopts Draft Constitution
MB110627 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Text] The second ZANU-PF National Congress has adopted its draft constitution with four amendments. Speaking to newsmen in Harare yesterday, the party's acting secretary for information and publicity, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, said the Congress had agreed that Politburo members will be appointed by the president of the party and his deputy. Contrary to the draft constitution, the Congress unanimously agreed that only the Central Committee can expel a member from the party instead of the branch. The secretary for defense and security will now be known as the secretary for national security.

Mugabe Reelected; New Political Bureau Named
MB121639 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] The second ZANU-PF congress ended in Harare today with the election of an expanded Central Committee with 90 members. The president of the party, Comrade Robert Mugabe,

and his deputy, Comrade Simon Muzenda, were returned unopposed with the new titles of first secretary and president and second secretary and vice president respectively. Here is the list of the other members of the 15-member Political Bureau:

Secretary for administration — Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, with Comrade Frederick Shava as his deputy secretary for finance;

Comrade Enos Nkala, deputized by Comrade Don (Ovotti), secretary for commissariat;

Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, culture, with Comrade (Mewa Urimbo) as the deputy secretary for foreign affairs;

Comrade Simon Muzenda, with new Central Committee member Comrade Witness Mangwende as deputy secretary for national security;

Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, defense, deputized by David Karimanzira secretary for publicity;

Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, information, with Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi as deputy secretary for transport;

Comrade Didymus Mutasa, welfare, with Comrade Nelson Mawema as deputy secretary for production;

Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka, construction and development, with Comrade Moven Mahachi as deputy secretary for womens affairs;

Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo with Comrade Sally Mugabe as deputy secretary for youth;

Comrade Ernest Kadungura, deputized by Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation director of news and current affairs Comrade Charles (Ndlovu).

Other members of the Politburo appointed by the first secretary and president are:

Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, Comrade Rex Nhongo, and Comrade Josiah Tongamirai.

All members of the old Central Committee were returned and among them were those appointed by the first secretary and president, by constitutional powers, which provide that he can appoint 10 members of the Central Committee. In that group of 10 there is Comrade Bernard Chidzero and Comrade Bishop Dhube. The other 20 members of the Central Committee comprise those elected by the womens and youth conferences. Comrade Edgar Tekere was returned to the Central Committee following overwhelming support by the congress. The newly elected chairman of the Matabeleland North, the ZANU-PF Province, [as heard] Comrade Callistus Ndlovu was also elected into the Central Committee.

This Saturday, the Central Committee will be meeting to set up five standing committees, which will consist of not less than 5 members and not more than 10 members of the Central Committee.

Speaking on the occasion, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, called on the delegates to be united in order to carry forward the resolutions of the congress. He said their job now is to go back to their homes and explain to the people what had taken place at the meeting. Comrade Mugabe said apart from organizing vigorously for the party, the delegates must now go and prepare the people for the next general election.

The congress was attended by several representatives from outside Zimbabwe.

Mugabe Speech at Heroes Acre

MB111138 Harare Domestic Service in English 0920 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at Heroes Acre in Harare — live]

[Text] Comrades, presidents, the deputy prime minister and deputy president of ZANU, honorable ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, our distinguished guests and delegates to the second congress of ZANU, comrades and friends.

To our guests and non-Shona, non-Ndebele speaking people. I am going to say a few words first in the vernacular and then I will read the rest of my speech in English.

[Mugabe in Shona, translated into Ndebele — processed from Ndebele] You have just heard the school children of Chedza singing a song that inspired us all. The song describes the deaths of the people during the freedom war, when cemeteries were created in many unknown areas. The song expressed the central theme of this day. Their deaths have brought us here today, and we will regularly return to Heroes Acre to commemorate the fallen heroes. We are pleased that the first congress of ZANU after the achievement of independence has been held on this day.

At the ZANU congress held in Harare, all representatives of the party are attending plus additional compatriots who shared with us during the liberation struggle. We hope that all those who did accept the invitation are here today to commemorate the contribution given to us by the heroes.

As we return to these grounds we usually get here and cry. However, our visits here should serve to inspire to adopt a positive attitude. Why? At this place lies buried the heroes of Zimbabwe. Somewhere here there is the statue honoring the lost heroes who were unfortunate never to return alive or dead to this country. The heroes buried here sacrificed their lives for the people of Zimbabwe. They sacrificed their lives not for a particular tribal group, national group or color group, but for the sole purpose that the people of Zimbabwe achieve equality overall. This is an example worthy of emulation by all Zimbabweans.

No matter how great your social background is, no matter how great your family name is or your family interests, no matter what a great chief you in your communal area, one thing is certain here in Zimbabwe: we are all equal. Why? Because the heroes who are buried here sacrificed their lives so that we could live together with equal status. The heroes buried here made certain that the people achieved equal status. They made it possible that the short achieve equal status with the tall. They made it possible that rich be on equal status with the poor.

So who are these people who now refuse to honor these heroes? They are the people who have taken up arms and promoted dissidence in the name of their so-called dignity based on tribal origin. Are they not afraid, do they not respect what was contri-

buted by these heroes? Can it be true that they are spreading subversion and destabilizing the Zimbabwean state? We are going to fight them fiercely. Why? they do not possess respect, and we are going to pursue them dutifully and kill them off.

As we leave this place today, we should be filled with a new spirit. We should have a spirit of dedication, a spirit of love, and a spirit of working hard to achieve victory against the dissidents. We should do all this united as one people. These heroes died so that the country could have progress. It does not matter whether you are employed as a domestic servant, in the office as a secretary, in the government as a permanent secretary, in the Army as a senior commander, or in the police force as commissioner of police — these people here sacrificed for you so that you can perform your duties faithfully.

There are a few cheats among us, ministers who fail to perform their duties, but these people should know that they are cheating these heroes. Some of the cheats do not work for the government, but all the same there is a marked increase of drunkenness at work and other unnamed misdemeanors. All these people are cheating the objectives of these heroes. Today, I say we should as of this moment adopt new attitudes regarding our work. We should be filled with the spirit of zeal and excellence manifested in our performance of our endeavors. We should always bear in mind the contributions of these heroes.

[Mugabe in English] We have assembled here today on this sacred ground, as we have done each year since our independence, to remember those of our compatriots who gave their lives so we could live as free men and women in this, our beloved country. Some of these lie buried on this hill, but only some, and just a handful, for the role of honor of our heroes also includes at the least the courageous and tenacious fighters of the third Chimuranga [war of liberation] of 1896-97, and the daring, resourceful, and utterly selfless champions and militants of the second Chimuranga, the prosecution of which led to the recovery of our independence on 19 April 1980.

This is the first of the 2 days we have set aside on our national calendar to remember those of the sons and daughters of Zimbabwe for whom foreign rule was not only an ugly inconvenience, but an evil to be combated until final victory. They fought, they died, but in the end they triumphed. We remember and revere them all. We remember those who were laid to rest in different parts of our country, or in neighboring territories.

We remember equally well those who due to the exigencies of war or the barbarity of a callous enemy, were thrown into mass graves or into mine shafts, or were left in the open fields to the tender mercies of the vultures and other scavengers of the wild. We honor them all and honor them profoundly, for they made our country. Nay, they made us what we are today — a free people in complete and unfettered command of our destiny.

They could not have striven for a nobler prize nor could we have wished for any richer or more precious patrimony. Comrades, you will have recognized that the heroes about whom we speak are those who fought either to prevent the subjugation of our country or to liberate it from the grip of the (?greater) colonial system of imperialism imposed on it in 1890. I speak of those who

fought against the crime of foreign domination. I speak, in other words, about those who, in the service of their fellow men, became doers of great deeds and dreamers of what, for many, was the impossible dream, namely, the liberation of our country.

They suffered much, they endured much, they died. We call them heroes because they did not give up in the face of apparently invincible enemy. They preferred the pain and the transparent dangers of a (?just) struggle against evil to the brittle security and the incidental and ultimately false comfort of slavery. They chose to die fighting rather than to submit even for one more day to the shame and humiliation of colonial oppression.

We honor them, therefore, because these are men and women who, in the words of the poet, left their footprints in the sands of time. We will always remember them and their truly heroic deeds. We also remember on this day the contributions of those of our heroes who fought the battle until victory, that is, those who lived to see the emergence of a free Zimbabwe. Many are here with us today. We salute them all, for the immense sacrifices they made.

Similarly, many of you here today suffered grievously as the result of your efforts to resist foreign rule and its myriad cruelties, deprivations, and oppressions. You were jailed, tortured, and harassed during the nightmare of colonialism, but you stayed the course. In this way, you made your own invaluable contribution to the victory of the Zimbabwean revolution.

Yet, comrades, now that we are free and sovereign as a sovereign nation, we must be mindful of the fact that heroism has many faces. While we honor those whose contributions lie in the past, we must expect that new heroes will emerge in our midst as we tackle the daunting task of lifting our country from the depths of underdevelopment towards the heights of prosperity and social justice. We have immense and difficult tasks ahead of us. The new Zimbabwe yearns for dedicated farmers, engineers, doctors, nurses, teachers, builders, writers, artists, and many others who will not only do an honest day's work, but will strive to excel in their chosen fields of endeavor, such that the general [word indistinct] will be the all-round development of our country and the enhancement of the well-being of all our peoples.

We seek to build a new socioeconomic order in this country, one which is based on our socialist principles, and in terms of which the condition for the development of each one of us is the development of us all. To us, the collectivity comes before the individual, the community before the self, the totality before the singular. This is a cardinal principle with us, and I am happy to inform you that the historic second congress of the party currently in session here in Harare has reaffirmed our party's commitment to this vital principle. Our present and future heroes must therefore be men and women who self-denyingly struggle against all odds and all difficulties in the service of our people as a whole. They must be patriots who put Zimbabwe beyond the many trees which constitute the temptation to parochial identity and commitment and see to the woods that is the people of Zimbabwe in their collective totalism, and whom we should strive to serve with devotion and dedication. They must, in short, hold high the bright torch which has been handed to them by the exemplary heroes whom we honor on this day.

Distinguished guests, comrades, and friends, as I observed in presenting the report of the Central Committee to the second congress on Wednesday, the distance we have traveled in our national struggle until victory nearly 4 1/2 years ago was a long, difficult, and arduous one despite which, by sheer determination and commitment to principle and purpose, we finally achieved our glorious victory. That struggle cost us a great deal, indeed. Need I remind you of (nhiadonia chomoyo), the camps destroyed in Zambia, the villages in Zimbabwe where thousands perished at the hands of the brutal enemy, of the many who died in the enemy's jails — Takawira being one them — of the thousands who were butchered in remote areas by crazed agents of the enemy, such as the notorious zealous scouts. I cannot go into this now. Suffice it to say that the struggle itself, by a dialectical process, also revealed or brought to the surface, as it were, the best in thousands or our people.

I have in mind not only those courageous fighters who fell or triumphed while engaging the enemy on the field of battle, nor do I refer only to the committed and dedicated cadres who planned strategy and mobilized resources and support in rear bases. I refer also to those who perished or somehow survived while providing our freedom fighters with food, clothing, shelter, and information on the disposition and movements of enemy forces. All these and many others, including those friendly countries who suffered with us because they made our cause theirs as well, were and are heroes of the struggle we waged. Above all, they taught us an important lesson, namely, that the cause of the people is a sacred one and that in serving it we should be prepared to pay any price, including the absolutely ultimate price involving the sacrifice of one's life.

This is the challenge that has been handed to us by our heroes. We dare not fail them. We dare not dishonor them by adopting different values from those they espoused, and by performing at levels lower than the standards they set for us. We owe it to future generations to bequeath an equally admirable record of commitment and service to the nation. This is the challenge and that challenge we must decide and determine to take up.

May I thank all those who have organized this day so that it can become the success that many other days in the past have become. The struggle continues! Thank you.

Tambo Acknowledges ANC Behind Durban Bombing

AB101310 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, Aug 10 (AFP) — The president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, Oliver Tambo, here today tacitly accepted his organization's responsibility for the July 12 car bomb which killed five civilians in Durban, South Africa.

Mr Tambo said the powerful car bomb was aimed at a military convoy and missed it by moments, killing five black civilians instead. Although the South African Government blamed the ANC for the Durban blast, the underground anti-apartheid group had not officially claimed responsibility, as it does for most other attacks in South Africa.

Mr Tambo said the ANC's policy of aiming attacks at strategic military targets remains in force, although civilian deaths are "regrettably unavoidable." He added that somebody had been "inexcusably careless" in the Durban bombing and it was "intolerable" for ANC guerrillas to neglect to "take proper precautions to avoid hitting people who are not intended to be hit." "I am compelled to say that our units are under strict orders and under obligation to set up objectives very, very clearly. Civilians are not our objective," he said. Mr Tambo was speaking at a press conference he (?held) while (?he was) attending the national congress of Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU Party.

Mr Tambo blamed the South African Government for the violence in the country. "If you develop a situation like the apartheid situation, that leads to violence, then you have created conditions in which innocent people get killed. The starting point is not the bomb, it is what made it necessary to bomb anybody at all, including the military. ... The apartheid system is to blame. It is hardly the soldiers who are pulling the triggers, it is the system of apartheid that is guilty." Mr Tambo said that the ANC had resorted to violent means to combat apartheid only in the 1960's, after the organization had worked for more than 50 years to change apartheid by legal means.

He also criticised the United States Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" as encouraging Pretoria to increase its violence within South Africa and towards neighboring black-ruled states. He said the Reagan administration had given license to South Africa to increase its violence, and was "allying itself with the apartheid regime".

The ANC president also called on the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to rededicate itself to supporting the struggle against the Pretoria Government. He said that for the past two years the OAU has been "preoccupied" with the problems of the Western Sahara and Chad and had not exerted enough international pressure against South Africa.

Mr Tambo has received a warm welcome here at the second national congress of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU Party. Zimbabwe has previously been somewhat cool in its relations with the ANC but recently has indicated its firm support for the movement. Despite the Nkomati non-aggression pact in March between Mozambique and South Africa and a similar pact between Swaziland and South Africa, Mr Tambo said that South Africa's neighbors remain committed to supporting the ANC's fight against the apartheid system. He said that the ANC's members have had to leave Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho. "We perfectly understand these governments have been compelled to do this by the South African regime, using its military and economic power against each of the countries.

Speaking of politics within South Africa, Mr Tambo said the ANC has no dealings with the South African Suicide Squad (SASS), which has claimed responsibility for a series of petrol bombs aimed at homes of blacks in Soweto who are on the government's local councils, and at Indian and colored (mixed-race) candidates in the upcoming elections for the new tricameral parliament.

Mr Tambo said the ANC supports political attempts to boycott

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

the elections because the new constitution does not represent majority rule.